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SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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MUFFLED AGAINST THE DEADLY PLAGUE-BACILLI: A DOCTOR MASKED AGAINST THE PEST: AND AN OFFICIAL BREATHING THROUGH A PAD OF LINT SOAKED IN CARBOLIC ACID.

The doctors and sanitary officials who are on duty in the plague-stricken district of Manchuria breathe, when on their gruesome tasks, through pads of lint soaked in carbolic acid, which kills the bacilli of the pest before they can enter mouth or nose. The doctor here shown (on the right) is wearing his full working kit. He is breathing through a pad of lint soaked in carbolic acid; his linen mask and "goggles" make it impossible for bacilli to reach his face; he is gloved; linen clothes, which can be boiled and disinfected easily, cover him to the boots. The photograph was taken at Chang-Chun. Others will be found elsewhere in this Issue.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY FREDERICK MOORE, OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN MANCHURIA.]

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PARLIAMENT.

AN all-night sitting of the House of Commons at
the end of last week, held in order to force for-
ward the Revenue Bill, was characterised by a great
deal of noise as well as by angry controversy, and was
followed by much crimination and recrimination. The
Prime Minister having left for Switzerland on account
of the illness of his young daughter there, and Mr. Lloyd
George being still absent, the Leadership of the House was
entrusted to the Home Secretary, who enjoys less favour
on the Opposition side than any other Minister of the
Crown, and he was accused by the Unionists of break-
ing Mr. Asquith's promise of a full opportunity of dis-
cussion. Charges of obstruction were retorted by
leading Liberals, and the effects of the quarrel were
seen in the bitter, no-quarter temper of parties at the
beginning of this week. Party lines, however, were not
followed in the debate on Monday on Army and Navy
expenditure. It took largely the form of a dispute
between members on the Government side with refer-
ence to the necessity or expediency of the increase
during recent years in the Navy Estimates. There was
a strong current of adverse feeling among the Rad-
icals, and it was scarcely checked by Mr. McKenna's
announcement that if no further amendment were made
in the German Fleet Law, our Estimates for next year
would show a reduction. Mr. Balfour expressed the
fear that too few, rather than too many, battle-ships and
cruisers were contemplated; but Sir Edward Grey de-
clared the unflinching determination of the Government
to maintain "a fleet sufficient to hold the seas against
any reasonably probable combination." In a passage of
his speech which excited very great interest, the Foreign
Secretary touched on the possibility of the burden of
military expenditure leading in some country to internal
revolution, and, as a way of escape from the danger
caused by the rivalry in armaments to civilisation, he
hailed with marked cordiality the idea of arbitration put
forward by the President of the United States. Amid
enthusiastic cheers, especially from Liberal and Labour
representatives, he said he would be delighted to receive
a practical proposal on the subject. Only fifty-six
members voted for the Radical protest against the
increase of expenditure, and in the division lobby the
Government were supported by Unionists. Once more
the House of Lords has shown its capacity of dealing
with a high subject in a worthy manner. In its three
days' debate on the Declaration of London the various
views were excellently sustained, Viscount Morley
stating that he had never listened to a controversy
in which the temper was more serious, and from which
party spirit was more excluded. Never, indeed, was
there a greater difference than at present between the
atmosphere of the two Chambers—one so cool and
the other so heated.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ANATOL" AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

PLAYGOERS who can be content with light fare in
the theatre—with a menu made up of hors d'œuvres
and soufflés and sorbets and savouries—will find Arthur
Schnitzler's sequence of dialogues named after their
philandering hero, "Anatol," a very palatable enter-
tainment. It is not for all tastes, and English folk who
relish only the roast beef and solid virtues of their own
country are likely to disapprove most heartily of Anatol.
For his morals, to say the least of it, are easy-going;
his attitude towards life curiously combines cynicism
and disillusionment with hectic sentimentality; he is a
shameless hedonist and libertine, and his sole preoccu-
pation is the cult of love, which he samples freely with
a total lack of fidelity or continence. Withal, he is
so introspective and self-distrustful that, as his friend
Max tells him, "all you think of to-day is your yester-
day's remorse for the sins that you mean to commit
to-morrow." The Little Theatre is the right place in
which to watch the love experiences of this type of
Vienna's *jeunesse dorée*; Herr Schnitzler's wit and
subtle delicacy of analysis need that *rapprochement* between
audience and actors only to be secured in a *théâtre
intime*. We have been given three of these dialogues
one by one in the "halls"; they come out better in Miss
Kingston's dainty playhouse, and though we may think
listening to five of them is like dining off a number of
unsubstantial courses, yet they have a peculiar flavour
and piquancy of their own. Of the new dialogues, "A
Christmas Present" varies the series with a pretty
touch of sentiment, but far the better is the "Episode,"
which shows Anatol paid out in his own coin, and
discovering himself to be not even a memory for one of
his former flames. Five separate sweethearts of his
figure in this sequence, and they are nicely differentiated
by Miss Gertrude Robins, Miss Katherine Pole, Miss
Dorothy Minto, Miss Alice Crawford, and the new
actress-manageress, Miss Lillah McCarthy. The Anatol
is Mr. Granville Barker, who is responsible for the
idiomatic, but perhaps rather too slangy adaptation.
The intellectual and self-questioning side of the man
Mr. Barker hits off admirably, but he fails to suggest
the light-hearted amorist. Mr. Nigel Playfair as the
stolid Max gets much nearer the author's intention.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 172, Strand, London, W.C.

BATTLE-RECORDERS.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

ONE of the most interesting biographies in our
language must always remain "The Life of Sir
William Howard Russell," by John Black Atkins (two
vols., Murray). "Billy Russell," as his familiars—in-
cluding our late King Edward—called him, may be
said to have combined the man of action with the
man of letters in a marked degree, and had probably
been a witness of more history-making than any other
man of his time. Most thrilling and engrossing is the life-
story of this picturesque ready writer, who is described
on his monument in St. Paul's as "the first and
greatest of war-correspondents." First, in fact, he
scarcely was, as a superior claim in this respect might
be made out in favour of Henry Crabb Robinson, whom
the *Times* dispatched to North Germany, as well as to
Spain, about the time of our Corunna campaign; while
a Mr. Charles Gruneisen, in Queen Victoria's
accession year, was dispatched by the *Morning Post*
to Spain to describe for it the Carlist war; and even
Goethe, as a non-combatant and observant recorder of
incidents and impressions, accompanied into France
the Prussian army that was to be beaten by the sons
of the French Revolution at the epoch-marking battle
of Valmy, of which the poet has left us a most inter-
esting account.

But for all practical purposes Russell may be accepted
as the first, in point of time, of war-correspondents;
and the sad thing to think of is that he will also,
probably, be the last of his kind. "As Grattan said
of the '78 Parliament," wrote "Billy" during the Boer
War, when the practice of the profession which he
had created was all but rendered impossible by the
restrictions of the Censor, "I sat by his birth and I
followed him to his grave." But the profession was as
near as possible strangled at birth, seeing that in the
Crimea—which was the cradle of his recording race—the
authorities did all they could to embitter Russell's
existence, and starve him to professional death. By
those authorities he was despised, boycotted, thwarted,
browbeaten, jumped upon, and even threatened with
irons, which was, perhaps, the very best thing, on the
whole, that could have happened to him. For such
treatment was bound to arouse in him a spirit of resent-
ment, which found vent in his ruthless exposure of in-
competence in high places; and his showing up of the
sufferings of our heroic soldiers could not fail to be inten-
sified by the sense of his own personal wrongs. Once the
Prince Consort alluded to the no less fearless than forcible
Times correspondent as a "miserable scribbler," while
complaints were made that, by exposing the faults of our
Army system, he was serving the cause of the Russians
more than our own. But, after all, it only came to this—
that "the man who revealed the position of the powder-
magazine saved the remnant of our Army."

War-correspondence was a leisurely thing then,
compared with what it was afterwards to become by
the employment of the telegraph, so that, by the time
Russell's letters had returned to the Crimea in newspaper
form, their value as revelations to the Russians had
all but evaporated. Even his vivid description of the
tremendous battle of Königgrätz, in 1866, only appeared
in the *Times* about a week after the event. And now
it would have to appear next morning.

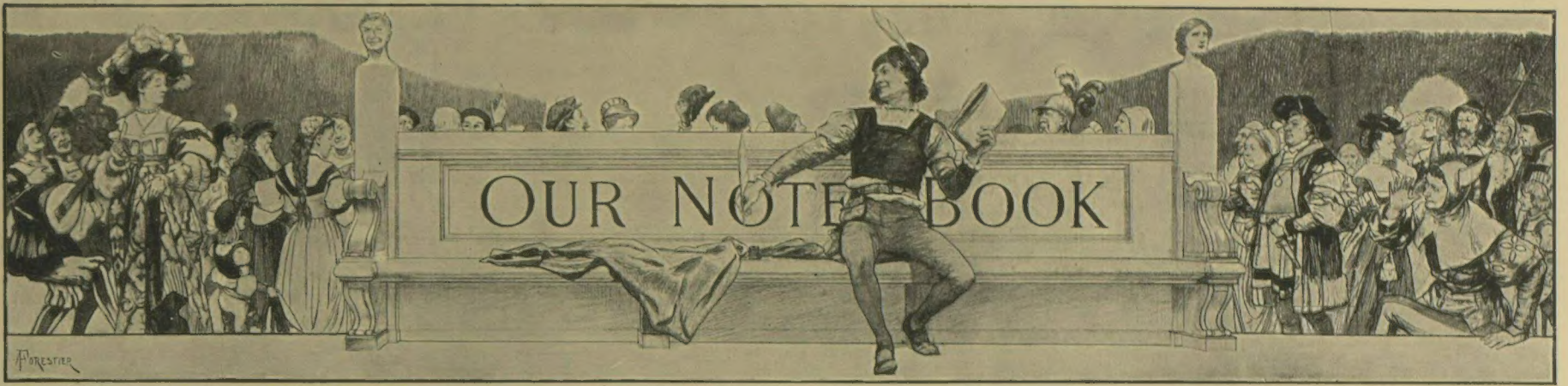
"My dear young man," wrote Sir Evelyn Wood,
during the Boer War, to Russell, who had been
lamenting the degenerate physique of British soldiers,
"have you ever considered that, small as our men
may appear to you, they average an inch and a half
more than the average of Wellington's victorious Pen-
insular troops?" Sir Evelyn Wood once acted as our
Adjutant-General, and must surely, therefore, have been
speaking by his book when thus he wrote; but, all the
same, his statement will strike with the force of a
great surprise all who conceived that Wellington's
troops were much superior in point of physique to those
of Wolseley and Kitchener.

What says Captain C. B. Norman in his new book,
"Battle Honours of the British Army" (Murray)? "There
were complaints of the stamp of recruits two centuries ago,
as there are to-day. 'The men you send me,' wrote
Grey from Martinique, 'are not fit to bear arms.' 'I
know not which are worse, officers or men,' wrote Moore.
'Send me men, not boys,' wrote Sir Colin Campbell from
India. Yet the boys who were not fit to bear arms cap-
tured the West Indies from the French; the worthless
officers and men traversed Spain, and held Napoleon's
veterans in check at Corunna while their leader lay
dying; and the boys in Sir Colin's regiments helped
to restore peace in India." In fact, it is the fight-
ing achievements of our "boys"—as recorded by the
"honours," or battle-blazonry, on their regimental
colours—which form the stirring theme of this well-
compiled volume—a volume that may be said to be
a good compendium of our military history from the
birth of the British Army after the Restoration to
the present time. But surely the Colonel who "rallied
the men round the colours of the 57th at Albuera
with the now historic words, 'Die hard, my men,
die hard!'" was not Hardinge, as Captain Norman
says, but Inglis.

CHARLES LOWE.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

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BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I REMEMBER that very many years ago, when I was extremely young, I had an argument with an Atheist in the porch of a post-office. We were total strangers, and were only standing there to be out of the rain. The aim of argument is differing in order to agree; the failure of argument is when you agree to differ. This mental collapse came upon us after an hour or so, and we fell back into ordinary speech, the Atheist remarking, "It is still raining." To which I answered, with some irritation, "What is raining? Is it the same as what is reigning?" Then I suddenly remembered that the pun would not be apparent, except on paper, and walked hurriedly away.

And yet this small and stupid episode constantly recurs to me when I am reading modern newspapers and books. For my great complaint of all of them is, that in all their theories and reforms, they substitute an enormous undefined thing called "It" for all the defined authorities of mankind. Children must be educated: "It" must educate them. Rebels must be punished: "It" must punish them. Tyrants must be dethroned: "It" must dethrone them. In the more civilised centuries of the past people never said that things ought to be enforced without also saying, rightly or wrongly, what ought to enforce them. When our fathers of the thirteenth century said that children ought to be educated, they were brave enough to add "And the Church ought to educate them." When our fathers of the sixteenth century said that rebels ought to be punished, they had the courage to add "And the King ought to punish them." When our fathers of the eighteenth century said that tyrants ought to be dethroned, they had the courage to add "And the Populace ought to dethrone them." But now we are opposed alike to the authority of religion, the authority of monarchy, and the authority of democracy, and can only say that something ought to be done without daring to suggest that anyone has a right to do it.

The modern English have refused the theological right as claimed by St. Bernard, the parental right as glorified in St. Louis, and the popular right as proposed by Condorcet and Rousseau. We will not accept any of these clear and comprehensible ideals from the Frenchmen. We will not take from the French any of their abrupt and unanswerable challenges about priests or magistrates or citizens. We have only borrowed from the French the one quite unfortunate phrase in their excellent language; the phrase "Il Faut." All our modern laws and criticisms really begin with the irrational phrase, "It Must."

I have just been looking through Mr. Bernard Shaw's printed edition of "Getting Married." I have been looking at the preface, not at the play; and that for a quite adequate reason. Mr. Bernard Shaw's dramas are often not dramatic; but his prefaces always are. Mr. Bernard Shaw is ultimately and fundamentally a fanatic. It is a type very much wanted in the modern world, though it is hampered there by a confusion of thought and a consequent

difficulty in getting the good fanatic to use his energy for the good cause. But the essence of a fanatic is that he can speak for himself, but never for anybody else. Like all sensible people, I have found a vast deal of good philosophy, as well as good fun, in Mr. Shaw's plays; but I have never once heard him really speaking for anyone else. He can't do it; I can't do it; but it is the whole art of drama. Heaven made us both controversialists, not dramatists. The distinction, like most real distinctions, might be put either as praise or blame. In my humble moments, I should say that a great man ought to have a hundred souls,

literature, such as Huxley's explanation of Evolution, or Newman's of Catholicism, I may very likely find some notes at the end of the book, giving special instances of the application. Huxley might add a particular case of a green cockatoo or a mongrel terrier. Newman might add a particular case of a Greek heresiarch or a seventeenth-century sectary. In the same way Mr. Shaw puts at the end of his stimulating treatise some notes, cast in dramatic form, about the particular case of a gentleman called Hotchkiss or a lady named Bridgnoth. But I leave all these notes for later reading. I want to know

what Mr. Shaw thinks, not what Mr. Shaw thinks that Mr. Hotchkiss would think. And, to do Mr. Shaw justice, he has never shown any reluctance to let me know.

Now what Mr. Shaw thinks about Getting Married is rotted at the root by this vice of thought I have described. Every sentence really begins "It must"; and no sentence answers the question "What must?" "It" must divorce these stupid men and women: but "It" can only be other stupid men and women. "It" must control and bully the parents of children: but "It" can only be other parents of other children. What is divorcing people? It is bringing them into a Court of Justice. A family quarrel is bad enough; but it can never be quite so full of lies as a Court of Justice. And this for a perfectly substantial reason: that in a family quarrel you have license on all sides, and as you can tell all kinds of lies, so you can tell all kinds of truths. In a Court of Justice you are only allowed to tell a certain codified order of lies, and only some exquisitely selected fragments of the truth.

What is taking children from their parents? It is giving them to the dogs, the mere watchdogs of the State. It is giving them to the officials. Most of them are dull dogs; some of them are jolly dogs. A few in the lower ranks are very dirty dogs; and a few in the higher ranks are quite unmistakably very mad dogs. Are they better, even on the whole, than parents? No; that pretence is already being given up. It is by no means certain that official reformatories have the good effect upon the after-career of boys that is the chief *raison d'être* of those institutions. If Mr. Shaw will look round at what is happening now in every street and law court, he will agree that, rather than leave things in the hands of "It" any longer, he may even have to endure the torment of leaving them in the hands of his fellow-creatures.

One of Mr. Shaw's proposals, however, is quite unique. He gravely proposes (as I understand him) that a husband and wife may be divorced without either of them asking for it. "It" ought to separate two people who do not even want to be separated. "It" ought to tear asunder married couples for ulterior social purposes. This was last done, I think, by the African and American Slave Trade. Before, however, allowing "It" to restore the system, might it not be as well to find out who "It" is?

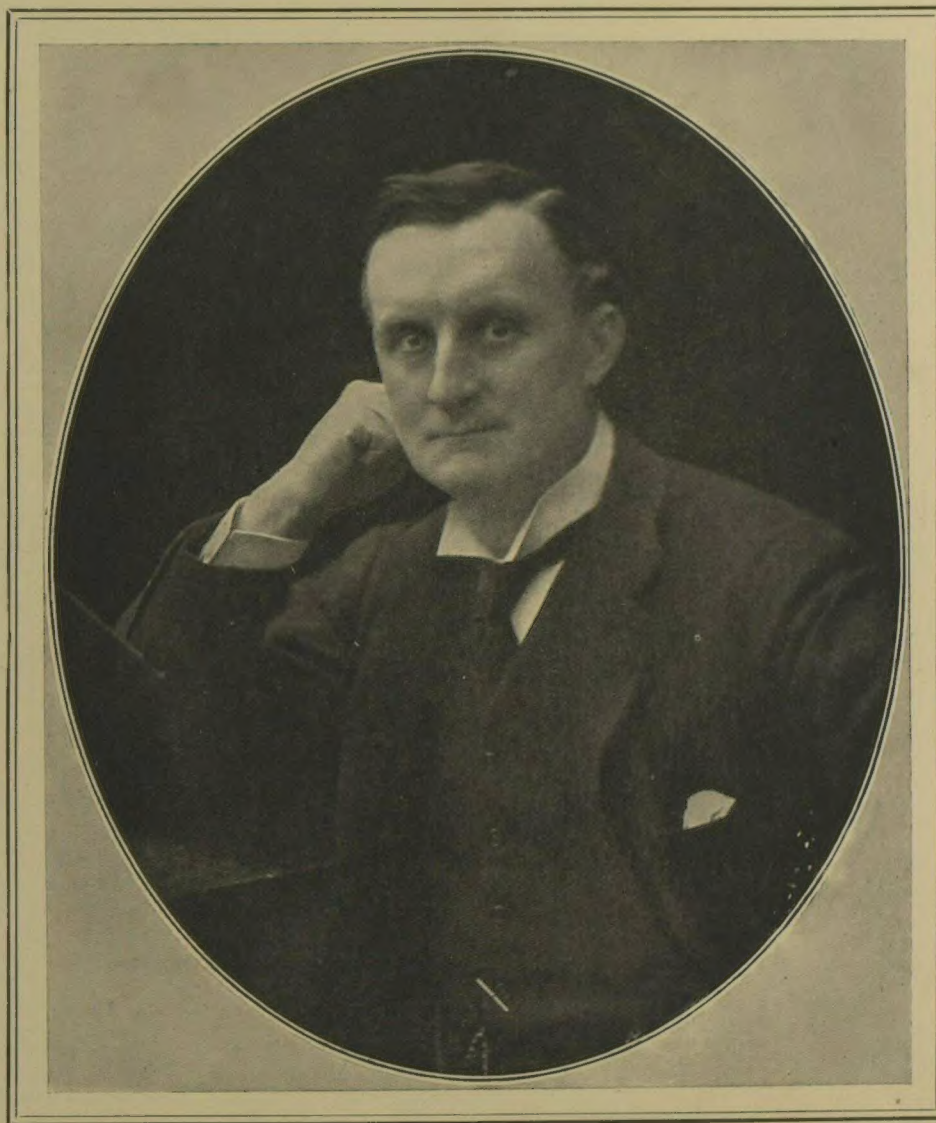


Photo. H. Walter Barnett.

PROMOTER OF A MOVEMENT TOWARDS THE WORLD'S PEACE: SIR EDWARD GREY, WHO RECENTLY RESPONDED TO A MOMENTOUS "IDEA" OF PRESIDENT TAFT'S.

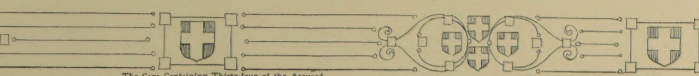
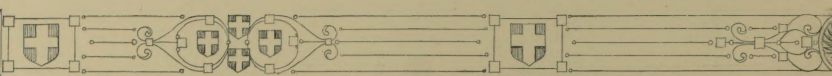
In the recent debate on the Navy Estimates, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, made a memorable allusion to President Taft's speeches on international arbitration. He pointed out that twice within the last twelve months the President of the United States had sketched out a step in advance in arbitration "more momentous than anything that any practical statesman in his position had said before." He then quoted two statements by President Taft suggesting International Arbitration Courts for all questions, whether of honour, territory, or money. Sir Edward Grey said that his speech was a response, not to a proposal, but to an idea. They would be delighted to receive such a proposal, and he would feel it to be "something so momentous and so far-reaching in its possible consequences" that it would require, not only the signature of both Governments, but the deliberate and decided sanction of Parliament, and that, he believed, would be obtained.

like Shakespeare, and not only one soul, like Shaw or myself. In my vain moments, I should say that an honest man ought to be an orator, and not a ventriloquist; that it is a more vulgar trick to throw your voice about so that it seems to come from a row of dolls, and a more honourable art to let it come openly out of your own throat. But whichever way you put it, there are people who say what they have to say best when they are saying it for themselves, and I am one of them and Mr. Shaw is another. Therefore, I always regard his plays as mere appendices to his thrilling and theatrical prefaces. If I read any vivid pieces of explanation in

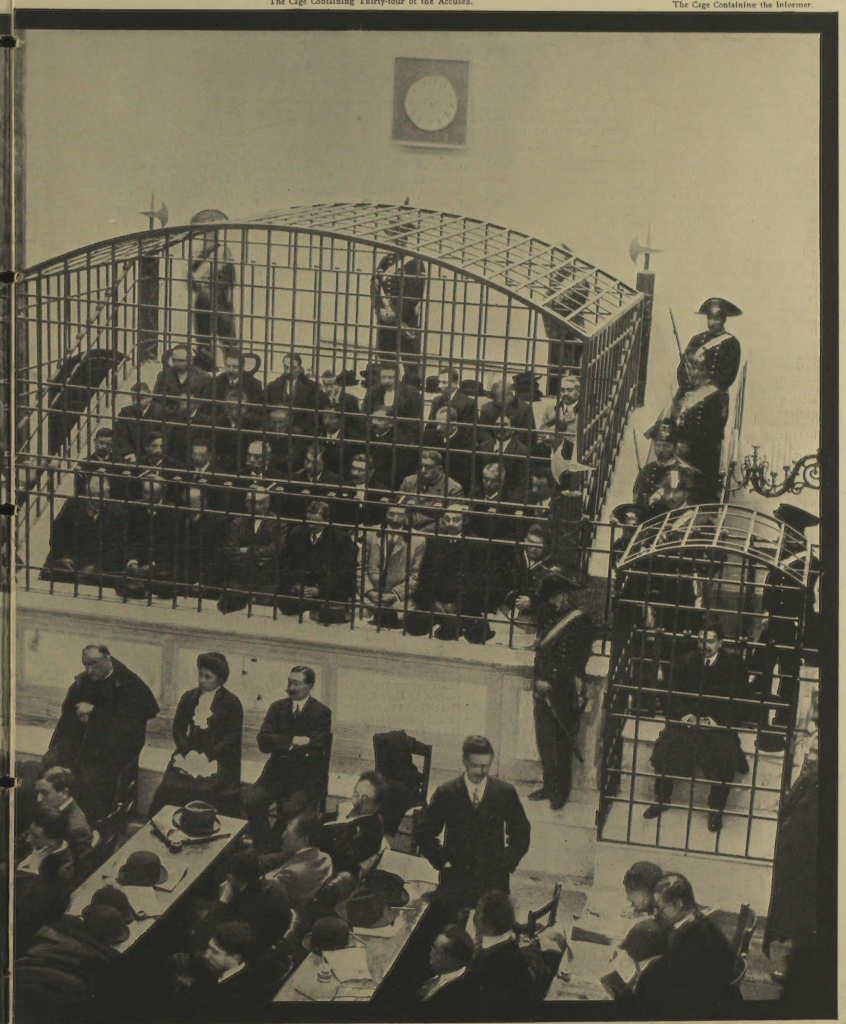
CAGED OVER THE TOMB OF A FAMOUS PAINTER: THE PRISONERS AND THE INFORMER IN THE CAMORRA CASE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY

ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



The Three Judges.



The Cage Containing Thirty-four of the Accused.

The Cage Containing the Informer.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SECRET-SOCIETY TRIAL WHICH IS LIKELY TO LAST FOR AT

As we had occasion to note in our last issue, the Camorra trial at Viterbo, to give the case the name by which it is best known, is likely to be one of the most remarkable in history, and to last for at least a year. The majority of the prisoners, of whom there are thirty-six, are accused of belonging to criminal associations; while four are accused also of instigating the murder of one Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife, "the beautiful Sorrentina"; six of committing the murder, and one of complicity and of receiving stolen goods. The case is being heard in the Church of the Scalzi, which dates from 1675, and is now a Court of Assize. The prisoners are placed in an iron cage over the tomb of Lorenzo da Viterbo, whose "Marriage of the Virgin" has been ranked as one of the greatest works of the pre-Raphaelite period. In a smaller cage sits the informer, Abbatemaggio. The priest, Father Ciro Vitozzi, is allowed to take

LEAST A YEAR: THE ACCUSED IN THE CHURCH OF THE SCALZI, NOW A COURT OF ASSIZE.

a seat outside the prisoners' cage. Two Presidents of the Court have been appointed, so that if one is away for any cause, the case may proceed. There are twenty-four jurymen; twelve of them form the actual jury, twelve to act as substitutes in case of need. For the prisoners, there are six hundred witnesses, and against them three hundred and thirty. Of those for the accused, the evidence of only three hundred and sixty will be heard. The general opinion seems to be that all but three or four of the accused will be acquitted. It should be added that, though it is some time since the prisoners were first brought into court, the actual trial did not at once begin, owing to the difficulties experienced in empanelling a jury. There was a reluctance to serve, through fear of molestation.

Father Ciro Vitozzi.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Personal Notes.

Sir Frederick Stephenson, the Constable of the Tower of London, who died last week, was in his ninetieth year. He entered the Scots Guards, then the Scots Fusilier Guards, in the year of Queen Victoria's Accession, having previously been a Page of Honour. He took part in all the great actions of the Crimean War—Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sevastopol—and was for some months Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. In 1857 he went out to China as Assistant-Adjutant-General to the force operating there. The troop-ship *Transit*, in which he sailed, was wrecked on the way, the troops being saved and transhipped. Lord Wolseley was among them as an Ensign of the 90th Light Infantry, who were

diverted to India because of the Mutiny. In his Autobiography he writes of the late General that "a more devoted or gallant soldier, a more perfect gentleman, or a better fellow never breathed." General Stephenson took part in the storming of the Taku Forts and the advance on Canton. In 1883 he commanded the Army of Occupation in Egypt. In 1885, when commanding the Frontier Field Force, he defeated an Arab army at Giniss. Three years later he retired from the Active List.

Mr. Percy Wyndham, father of the ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. George Wyndham, had long been a distinguished figure in English Society. At Clouds, his famous country house on the Wiltshire Downs, which he built in 1889, and rebuilt after a fire in 1893, he exercised a genial and cultured hospitality, Mr. Balfour, among many others, being a frequent guest. Clouds is also famous for its pictures. Mr. Percy Wyndham was a son of the first Lord Leconfield, and was born in 1835. He joined the Coldstream Guards, but was invalided home while on the way to the Crimea. In 1860 he married Miss Madeline Campbell, daughter of Major-General Sir Guy Campbell, whose wife was a daughter of the ill-fated Irish patriot, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and a namesake of her mother, Pamela Fitzgerald. When Mr. George Wyndham was Chief Secretary for Ireland, his official residence neighboured the prison where his great-grand-

father died as a rebel. Mr. Percy Wyndham represented West Cumberland as a Conservative for twenty-five years. He was for many years Chairman of Quarter Sessions in that county.

At King Edward's Coronation, Queen Alexandra's train was borne by eight pages, an arrangement which was an innovation, but Queen Mary is reverting to

LADY EILEEN KNOX.

MR. FREDERICK JOHN JACKSON, C.B., C.M.G., Appointed Governor of Uganda.

list of the young ladies thus to be honoured was announced last week. We are able to give portraits of four of them, but photographs of the other two—Lady Victoria Carrington and Lady Mabel Ogilvy—were, unfortunately, not available. Lady Victoria Carrington is the youngest daughter of Earl Carrington, who is joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and whose turn it is to act as such during King George's reign. Her mother is a daughter of the fifth Baron Suffield. Lady Mabel Ogilvy is a daughter of the late Earl of Airlie and sister of the present Earl. Her mother is a daughter of the fifth Earl of Arran, and is an Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Mary. Lady Mary Dawson is a daughter of the Earl of Dartrey.

The Countess of Dartrey is a daughter of Sir George Orby Wombwell, fourth Baronet. Lady Eileen Knox is a daughter of the Earl of Ranfurly, formerly Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria. Her mother is a daughter of the seventh Viscount Charlemont. Lady Eileen Butler is a daughter of the Earl of Lanesborough. The Countess, her mother, is a daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, V.C. Lady Dorothy Browne is a daughter of the Earl of Kenmare; her mother is a daughter of the first Lord Revelstoke.

Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, who kept his ninetieth birthday last Sunday, and on whom King George has conferred the Order of the Garter, is Heir-Presumptive to the Bavarian Crown, but has been virtually King for over forty years. He was appointed Regent in 1866, the death of the late King Louis II. The present Sovereign, King Otto, suffers from mental trouble, and has never really reigned. The Prince Regent's ninetieth birthday has been the occasion of great rejoicings at Munich.

It was an encumbered property to which the late Lord Ailesbury succeeded, as fifth Marquess, in 1894, his nephew, the fourth Marquess, having contracted enormous debts, to pay which he unsuccessfully sought the sanction of the Court of Chancery to the sale of Savernake Forest, for which Lord Iveagh offered £700,000. It is the largest forest owned by a subject in the kingdom. The late Marquess devoted himself with energy, knowledge, and foresight to improving his great estates. He planted more than a million trees in Savernake.

(Continued overleaf.)



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE GENERAL SIR FREDERICK STEPHENSON,
Constable of the Tower of London.



Photo. Histed.
MR. FREDERICK JOHN JACKSON,
C.B., C.M.G.,
Appointed Governor of Uganda.



LADY EILEEN KNOX.

THE CORONATION TRAIN-BEARERS TO THE QUEEN.

Photographs by Thomson and Val d'Estrange.

an earlier precedent, and her train is to be borne by six daughters of Earls. The official



LADY EILEEN BUTLER.



LADY DOROTHY BROWNE.

Lanesborough. The Countess, her mother, is a daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, V.C. Lady Dorothy Browne is a daughter of the Earl of Kenmare; her mother is a daughter of the first Lord Revelstoke.



H.R.H. THE PRINCE REGENT OF BAVARIA,

Whom the King has made a Knight of the Garter, and who recently Celebrated his Ninetieth Birthday.

Photo. Bicker.



Photo. Speaight.
THE LATE HON. PERCY WYNDHAM,
Ex-M.P. for West Cumberland, and
Father of Mr. George Wyndham.



Photo. Russell, Southsea.
REAR-ADMIRAL BERNARD CURREY,
Recently Appointed to Flag Rank.



Photo. Russell, Southsea.
ADMIRAL SIR A. W. MOORE,
Appointed Commander-in-Chief at
Portsmouth.

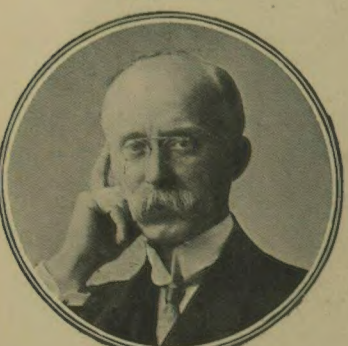


Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.
THE REV. J. H. JOWETT,
Entertained by the King on his Appointment to a New York Church.

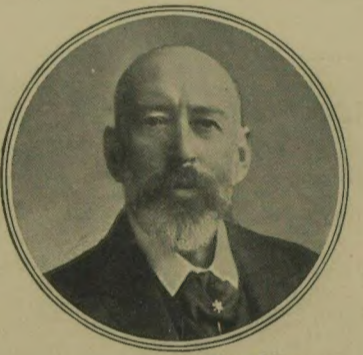


Photo. Downey.
THE LATE MARQUESS OF AILESBUURY,
Possessor of the Largest Forest in Great
Britain Owned by a Subject.



Photo. Vandyk.
THE MARQUESS OF AILESBUURY,
Formerly Earl of Cardigan, who has
just Succeeded his late Father.



Photo. Russell, Southsea.
CAPTAIN SIR ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, R.N.,
Appointed a Naval A.D.C. to the King.



Photo. L.N.A.
DR. DOUGLAS MAWSON,
Who is in London, Organising an
Australian Antarctic Expedition.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

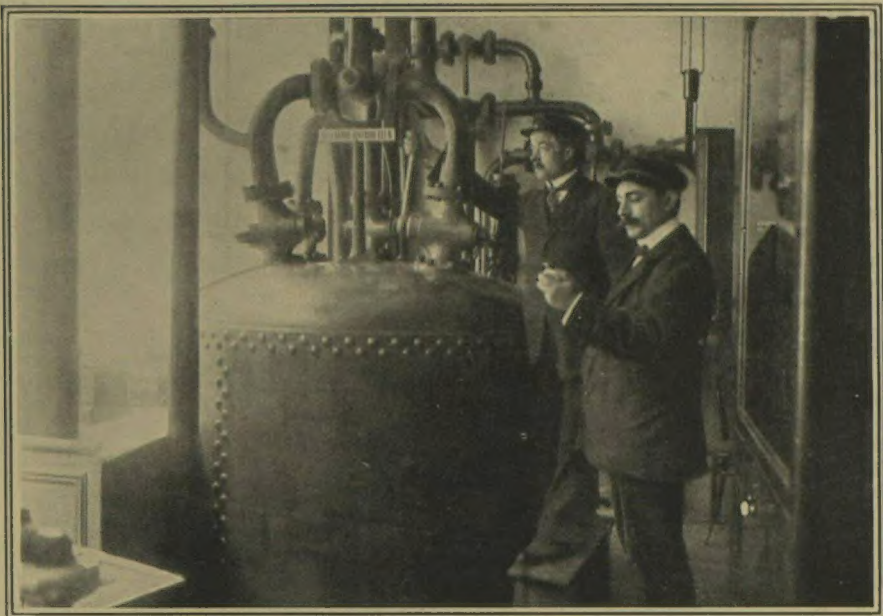


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

BRINGING FRANCE INTO LINE WITH GREENWICH: STOPPING THE ENGINE WHICH CONTROLS EIGHT THOUSAND PNEUMATIC CLOCKS IN PARIS FOR NINE MINUTES TWENTY-ONE SECONDS.

France having decided to adopt "Western European time" as her standard, it was arranged that at midnight, on the 10th, the clocks and watches of that country should be put back nine minutes twenty-one seconds, that French time might be brought into line with Greenwich mean time. The official notice read: "(1) At midnight, March 10, and thereafter, the time in all the postal, telegraph, and telephone bureaux shall be the mean time of Paris, with a delay of nine minutes twenty-one seconds. (2) From midnight, March 10, to midnight, June 30, the time transmitted to ships at sea and by the public wireless stations along the coast shall be followed by the mention of 'Western European time.'"

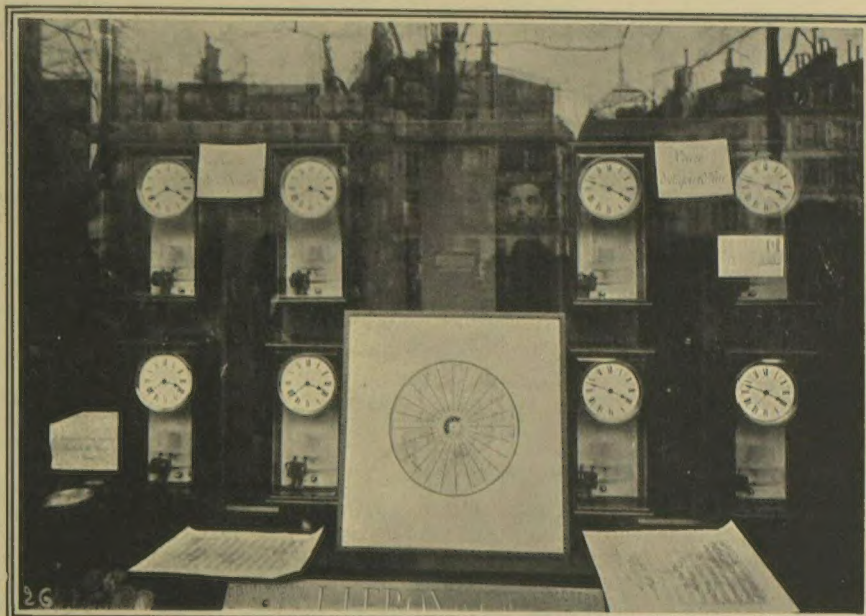


Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

THE TIME OF YESTERDAY AND OF TO-DAY: A PARISIAN "WINDOW-DISPLAY," ILLUSTRATING FRANCE'S ADOPTION BY LAW OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME, AND HER "LOSS" OF NINE MINUTES TWENTY-ONE SECONDS.

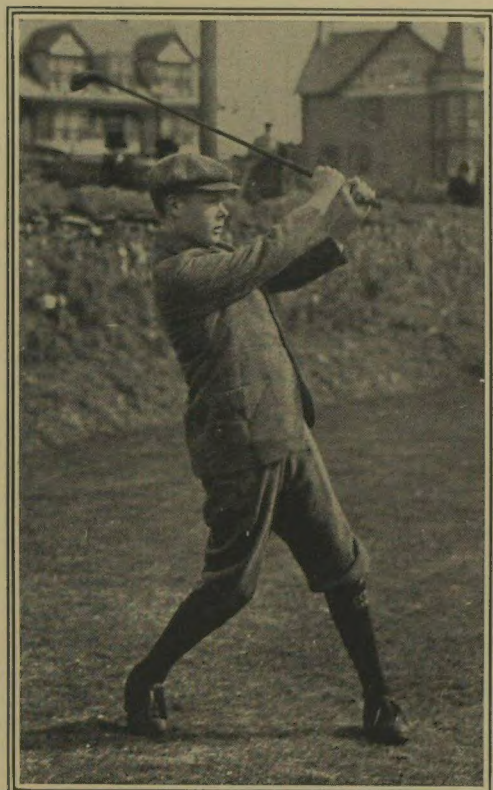


Photo. C. N.

ON SICK LEAVE AT NEWQUAY, AFTER MEASLES: THE PRINCE OF WALES GOLFING.

The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince Albert, who, it will be remembered, have had measles, left the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth on Saturday last, for Newquay, where it was arranged they should stay until Friday last.



Photo. Désarbais.

WINTER SPORT IN ALGERIA: ARABS ON SKIS IN THE PASS OF CHRËA.

Few seem to realise that it can be very cold in the higher parts of Algeria: there, each winter, snow falls in great abundance. The Algerian Ski Club, founded about three years ago at Blidah, has 150 members. Already a number of Arabs are practising ski-running.



Photo. C. N.

ON SICK LEAVE AT NEWQUAY, AFTER MEASLES: PRINCE ALBERT GOLFING.

Both the Prince of Wales and his brother have spent as much time in the open as possible, golfing, walking, and motoring. They were accompanied to Newquay by their tutor, Mr. H. P. Hansell.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

CHAINED ONE TO THE OTHER: PRISONERS ARRIVING AT THE CHURCH OF THE SCALZI, VITERBO, FOR THE "CAMORRA TRIAL."

As we note under our Double-Page Illustration of the case in question, the "Camorra trial" at Viterbo is arousing extraordinary interest. It is being held in the Church of the Scalzi, which is now used as a Court of Assize. Great precautions are being taken to guard the prisoners. The informer alone is brought to the court unfettered. The other accused are handcuffed and chained together.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE SCENE OF THE "CAMORRA TRIAL": THE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CHURCH OF THE SCALZI, NOW A COURT OF ASSIZE.



CARRIED BY THE FIRST AERIAL POST UNDER GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE REGULATIONS: THE ENVELOPE OF THE LETTER ADDRESSED TO THIS PAPER, WHICH WAS BORNE BY FLYING-MACHINE FROM THE EXHIBITION AT ALLAHABAD, ACROSS THE JUMNA, TO THE NEXT STATION.

Special note should be made of the post-mark, "First Aerial Post, U.P. Exhibition, Allahabad."

and 30,000 trees on Martinsell, a high hill above the Vale of Pewsey, work which he personally superintended. As Lord Henry Bruce, he represented the Chippenham Division of Wiltshire from 1886 to 1892 in the Conservative interest. Lord Ailesbury married, in 1870, Miss Georgiana Pinckney, of Tawstock Court, Devon, who died in 1902. He is succeeded by his only son, the Earl of Cardigan, who was born in 1873, and is a Major in the 1st County of London Yeomanry. The new Marquess served in the South African War. In 1903 he married Miss Caroline Madden, daughter of the late Mr. John Madden, of Hilton Park, and has a son (who now takes the courtesy title, Earl of Cardigan) and two daughters.

Dr. J. H. Jowett, the well-known minister of Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, recently accepted the invitation (thrice offered) to become Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, where he preached during a visit to America in 1909. Dr. Jowett has since had the honour of dining with the King, which he felt to be both a recognition of the work done by the Free Churches in this country and an expression of goodwill towards Dr. Jowett's new associates in the States.

In going to Uganda as its new Governor, in succession to Captain Cordeaux, who has resigned on account of ill-health, Mr. F. J. Jackson carries with him much previous experience of that country both in peace

and war. In 1889 he commanded an expedition sent to Central Uganda by the British East Africa Company. In 1895 he was appointed British Vice-Consul there, and in 1897 Acting Commissioner of the Uganda Protectorate. After the fighting of 1898, in which he took part, he received the Uganda Mutiny medal and the C.B. In 1902 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate, of which, since 1907, he has been Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Jackson is the author of "Big Game Shooting in East Africa."

Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth in succession to the late Admiral Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, entered the Navy in 1860. He saw active service in the Egyptian War of 1882, and attained Captain's

rank two years later. In 1889 he was one of the British representatives at the Anti-Slavery Congress at Brussels, and the following year was appointed a member of the Australian Defence Committee. From

Douglas Mawson is organising. Dr. Mawson knows the region well, having been a member of Sir Ernest Shackleton's last expedition. He is a big, athletic, enthusiastic Australian, who considers that the Antarctic territory should come within Australia's sphere of influence. He is at present in London with the object of enlisting the support of wealthy Australians for his expedition, which is meeting with good support in the Commonwealth.

The First Aerial Post. Allahabad enjoys the distinction of being the first place where an aerial post has been put into operation with official sanction, and on this page we give a photograph of the airman placing the mail-bags on his aeroplane, and a reproduction of the envelope, bearing the unique postmark of this First Aerial Post, in which a letter reached the offices of this paper. The stamps and postmark in question will probably become historic among philatelists. The die was specially cut and afterwards destroyed. The Aerial Post was organised in connection with the United Provinces Exhibition by Captain W. Windham, to show the use of aeroplanes as a means of communication between a besieged town and the outside world. The mails were carried

by aeroplane from the Exhibition grounds to a post-office across the Jumna, the scheme having the keen approval and assistance of the postal authorities. The mail-bags contained over six thousand letters.



ASSERTING PUBLIC RIGHT TO USE A FOOTPATH: A PROCESSION OF THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE MARCH OVER PLOUGHED LAND TO RE-CREATE THE PATH.

On Sunday last some three thousand people assembled near High Wycombe, Bucks, to assert what they believe to be their right to use a certain footpath which leads to Roundabout Wood. Efforts have been made to close this, and the footpath and the adjoining land have been ploughed up. After a meeting, the three thousand marched in pairs over the ploughed ground to make a quarter-mile-long footpath.

1901 to 1904 he was Commander-in-Chief at the Cape and on the West Coast of Africa, and he has since been Second in Command of the Channel Fleet, and Commander-in-Chief on the China Station.

Among recent promotions and appointments in the Navy must be recorded those of Captain Sir Robert Arbuthnot, to be a Naval A.D.C. to the King, in succession to Captain Bernard Currey, a distinguished officer, who now takes the rank of Rear-Admiral, with seniority from the 2nd of this month. Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, who is the fourth Baronet of a creation dating from 1823, was born in 1864, and entered the Navy at thirteen. He takes an interest in the financial side of a naval officer's duties, and has published two books on subjects of that kind, "A Battleship Commander's Order Book," and "A Battleship's Station Bill."

The secrets of the Antarctic are now being attacked by explorers of several nations. British, Scottish, German, and United States expeditions are already announced. To their number must be added an Australian expedition, which Dr.



IN REMEMBRANCE OF AN ILL-FATED ARCTIC EXPLORER: THE UNUSUAL MEMORIAL ERRECTED, AT COPENHAGEN, TO THE MEMORY OF MYLIUS ERICHSEN. The Mylius Erichsen expedition started from Copenhagen in June of 1906, to explore the unknown north-east coast of Greenland lying between the 75th and 83rd degrees of latitude. The leader of the expedition and two of his comrades died of starvation while on a lonely journey. The scientific results of the journey were good: practically the whole of Greenland has been charted. It will be recalled that we illustrated the journey fully in our issue of October 31, 1908.



PRESUMED TO BE THE FIRST STUDY FOR A £100,000 OLD MASTER: A DRAWING THOUGHT TO BE REMBRANDT'S SKETCH FOR "THE MILL." It will be remembered that Rembrandt's famous picture, "The Mill," which belongs to Lord Lansdowne, is to be sold for £95,000 to the nation, or for £100,000 to a collector if the nation does not buy it. It was placed on view in the National Gallery at the end of last week, and, naturally enough, has aroused very exceptional interest. Our illustration is of a sketch presumed to be the first study made by Rembrandt for his picture.

(By Courtesy of Mr. Frank T. Sabin, of New Bond Street.)

THE EMPIRE AT THE PALACE: A ONE-AND-A-HALF MILE WORLD'S TOUR.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



ON THE "ALL-RED" LINE: THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS AS THEY WILL BE AT THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

One of the chief attractions of the Festival of Empire Exhibition, which will be held at the Crystal Palace from May until October, will be an "All-Red" Tour in the grounds, by an electric railway and mechanical boat, through scenery typical of various parts of the Empire, and past buildings representing the Overseas Dominions. The actual length of the railway will be one-and-a-half miles. A two-minutes' service will be maintained by ten observation-cars on which guides will be carried. The tour is to embrace Newfoundland, Canada, Jamaica, the Malay States, India, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, all of which will be visited in twenty minutes. In the Drawing the figures represent the following: 1. Canadian Building. 2. Indian Building and Bazaar. 3. Australian Building. 4. New Zealand Building. 5. South African Building. 6. Newfoundland Building. 7. Grand Trunk Railway Building. 8. Tudor Castle and Street. 9. A Part of the Amphitheatre. 10. The Scene of the Pageant of London. 11. The Floriculture Section. 12. The "All-Red" Railway Line. 13. The Mediæval Maze. 14. The Sports Ground. 15. The Ground for Outdoor Spectacles. 16. The Amusements Ground. 16A The "Wait and See" Tower. 17. The Small Holdings and Country Life Ground. 18. The Old English Fair Ground. 19. Boats and Fisheries, House-Boat and Motor-Launch Exhibition. 20. Empire Avenue.

LITERATURE



ANNA CORNELIA DICTATING TO HER AMANUENSIS.



BISHOP WELLDON (DEAN OF MANCHESTER), Who has written a new Book on "The Religious Aspects of Disestablishment and Disendowment." Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

MR. C. E. JERNINGHAM ("MARMADUKE" OF "TRUTH"), Whose new Book, "Fairy Tales of Finance," deals with various sensational business transactions. Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



RICHARD DE BURY, BISHOP OF DURHAM, AMONG HIS COPYISTS & CALLIGRAPHERS.

"Via Rhodesia." In a handsome volume, entitled "Via Rhodesia" (Stanley Paul), Miss Charlotte Mansfield tells the story of her recent journey through that country, and sets out with complete confidence all her views of the social and political problems pertaining to South Africa. As might be expected, Miss Mansfield believes that Rhodesia offers a wide field for women, and

Africa, for it would appear that the amount of tinned food brought into the country is enormous and the price of fresh vegetables is in many places extremely high. The author's plea for extensive vegetable gardens near the great mines, not only in Rhodesia, but in the Transvaal, is quite reasonable. Britons are too apt to regard South

Crescent and Cross in the Mediterranean.

It would, perhaps, not be inapt to term the period which Commander E. Hamilton Currey, R.N., has taken as the subject of his monograph "The Sea-Wolves of the Mediterranean" (John Murray), as the Golden Age of the great Corsairs. Mighty names, instinct with the memories of daring feats of arms and the clash of furious



A LADY CONVEYED AS A "LETTER": PREPARING TO DRAG MISS MANSFIELD IN A RAILWAY-COACH THROUGH FLOODS ON THE KAFUR RIVER.

"Mr. Wallace kindly arranged that I might go through with a coach if natives could manage to drag it through the floods—as a letter! I am quite certain that I have the distinction of being the most weighty epistle yet carried by the Rhodesian mail."

certainly she makes out a good case for emigration. Her comments upon the native question are timely as well as vigorous, though they will not gain universal acceptance. Upon the question of missionaries the author quotes M. Lessar, some time Russian Ambassador to China, who said, "When a man



A LESSON IN AFRICAN COOKERY: MISS MANSFIELD'S FIRST ATTEMPT AT CLEANING MEALIE MEAL.

"VIA RHODESIA,"

By Charlotte Mansfield.

Illustrations Reproduced from "Via Rhodesia," a Journey through South Africa, by Miss Charlotte Mansfield—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co.



CONVEYING "THE MOST WEIGHTY EPISTLE YET CARRIED BY THE RHODESIAN MAIL": NATIVES DRAGGING THE COACH THROUGH THE FLOODS.

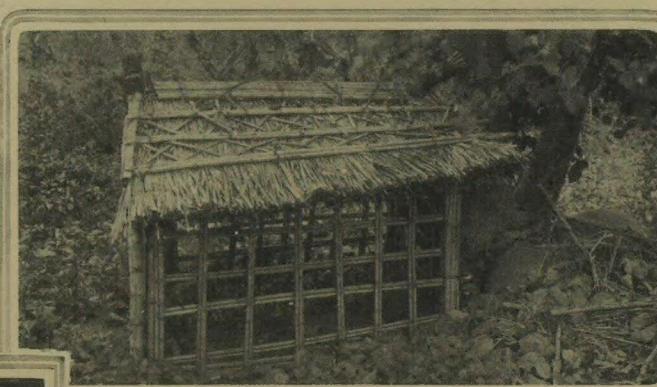
"Kafue station was quite unapproachable. The station-master, armed with the mail bag, bravely set forth on a raft to deposit the letters on the coach. . . . A hundred natives, like athletes in a tug-of-war, seized the rope, and pulled with all their might."

battles, fill its pages. The two Barbarossas—one the Admiralissimo of the Grand Turk, Soliman the Magnificent—the pair being probably the fiercest and most bloodthirsty captains ever seen on the seas; the fiery and impetuous Dragut Reis, inveterate in his fanatic hatred of the Christendom of his day;



CHRISTIANITY IN RHODESIA: THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BULAWAYO.

becomes a missionary, he should cease to belong to any nationality." The inner history of China justifies M. Lessar; and Miss Mansfield would like to see some such rule applied—with, perhaps, a single exception—to South Africa. One gathers from the author's comments upon her own progress that she was assisted throughout by officials of the Chartered Company, and this must account in part for the *couleur de rose* that is the prevailing hue of the Rhodesian pictures. But the volume is not the less



NATIVE RELIGION IN RHODESIA: A PLACE OF SACRIFICE TO DEPARTED CHIEFS.

La Vallette, a peerless Champion of the Cross, noblest and most chivalrous of the Grand Masters of the Knights of Malta; Andrea Doria, old-time Genoa's greatest Admiral, and claimed as the Nelson of mediæval sea-warfare; Spain's finest naval leader, the real hero of Lepanto, Santa Cruz, the "Iron Marquis," the "Thunderbolt of War," who, had he lived a twelvemonth longer, would have also led the Armada against our shores, with perhaps other results for England—these are some of those who come before



TRICKS OF THE RHODESIAN HUNTER: NATIVE TRAPS FOR CATCHING BIRDS.

interesting on this account, for, even if she be an advocate, Miss Mansfield is an interesting one, ever ready to do battle for her opinions, and never troubling to hold them back when dealing with those whose point of view is not hers. Even the Chartered Company is criticised for employing natives, instead of white men or women, at the Rhodesian "bomas," where Europeans are few. The mining industry gives the author ample opportunity for enlarging upon the agricultural possibilities of South



A FASHION IN WHICH RHODESIA GAVE A LEAD TO LONDON: FARM-WOMEN NEAR BROKEN HILL WEARING PLAQUES.

"The man in charge showed me his two wives, who made excellent photographic models. They wore flat, round plaques at their necks, special tribal charms, the kind of jewellery which since my return has come into fashion—dear, dear! to think that in such matters North Western Rhodesia should lead the way!"

Africa as a place where the only possibilities for the white man are in the mines. Of cotton and tobacco growing sufficient is said to prove that there is room in Rhodesia for further development of both industries. The author has taken due note of native customs, and has a good word for the Chilonga

Mission, whose heads, the Roman Catholic Fathers from Algeria, are trying to make the natives clean livers and teaching them to respect white men without seeking to come on terms of equality with them. If no very exciting adventures were associated with Miss Mansfield's journey, it remains one that only a plucky and capable woman could have undertaken and brought to a successful conclusion, and certainly no traveller could desire to have the records of a journey set out in better style.



TRICKS OF THE RHODESIAN HUNTER: A NATIVE TRAP FOR SMALL GAME

us here, as they were in the pride of their powers on their days of greatest achievement. In Commander Currey's book a hitherto unknown chapter of history—for most of us at least—stands revealed for the first time. It explains also how it was the expulsion of the Moors from Spain that created the Corsairs of the Crescent, and brought them into existence to redress on the sea the wrongs that the inoffensive Moslems of Granada and Seville had suffered on land.

CAUGHT BY A WILE: THE TAKING OF A "RIVER HORSE."

DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENEN.



DEATH IN THE PATH: A HIPPOPOTAMUS SPEARED BY FOULING A CORD.

The natives have various ways of killing the hippopotamus—the "river horse." On occasion, they will attack it with harpoons, to which are attached lines ending in floats. The wounded beast, its position marked by these floats, will then be followed up in canoes, and finally speared to death. At other times they will arrange great pitfalls; at others, some such device as that here illustrated. This particular method calls for the use of a strong spearhead fixed in a heavy block of wood, which is hung from a line passed over a branch of a tree in the animal's path. The cord by which the spear is suspended is made to run across the path, a few inches above the ground, and is so arranged that when the beast stumbles against it the spear and wood shall be released, to fall and strike it. Well knowing that their quarry, though badly wounded, may yet take to the water and escape, the natives attach to the wood holding the spear a long line which ends in a float: thus the great beast can always be located, whether it be alive or dead.

THE REMODELLING OF HISTORY;

& THE REALISATION OF LEGEND.



AN ANCIENT WONDER OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

II.—CYRENE THE FORGOTTEN.

A PARTY of American archaeologists has begun to excavate Cyrene. We know no more than the bare fact, and can but wish them all success in the realisation of what has been a dream of diggers for many years past. From one point of view, they have the most delightful task that could fall to an excavator, for they cannot fail, if they search at all, to find, and to find largely. From another point of view, however, the task is a disagreeable one. The place is very remote from civilisation—wild, and even dangerous. There is no town nearer than Derna, which is two long, rough days' ride away, and, with its population of emigrant Moors, is about the most elementary urban settlement on any shore of the Mediterranean. Benghazi, five days distant in the opposite direction, is a little better provided, but very little. Cyrene itself lies within sight of the sea, but nothing worthy the name of a harbour is to be found anywhere near it, and there is no *scala* nearer than Derna or Benghazi where even the most tramping of tramp steamers will call. Cyrene lies on the crest of the coast ridge, nearly two thousand feet above the sea, in the territory of the intractable and

and all too well-armed Haasa Arabs, among whom the Senussi Brotherhood fixed its home some fifty years ago; and there is on the site itself a large convent of these ascetics, who are sworn to resist European encroachment. Their precinct includes some of the most likely spots—the Temple of Apollo, the fountain dedicated to the same god, and the larger theatre. Under such circumstances it will be long before the excavators get license to search where they will, and the local labour at their command will always be scant and bad in quality. We must not, therefore, expect too much from the opening campaign. In the second season the Americans will have the better chance. The Arabs will have come to accept their presence and their digging as ordained from all time—a bit of ordered system in a disorderly world. Their money and their fair-dealing will be known far and wide in the semi-nomadic society. Hate and fear will yield to self-interest, and the instinct for following the line of least resistance will have had time to reassert itself.

Whenever the excavators can tap the heart of old Cyrene, discovery ought to follow discovery as fast as it did at Cnossus: for the soil is to all intents and purposes as virgin. The Cyrenaica, like Crete, has been

WITNESS TO THE HIGH CULTURE OF ANCIENT CYRENE: A BUILT TOMB LIKE A SMALL GREEK TEMPLE.

preserved almost intact for archaeologists to-day by the danger of digging it. There has been one attempt and one only to probe the site of Cyrene itself. This was made in the period immediately after the Crimean War, when Turkey could refuse nothing to Great Britain, and before the Senussi Brotherhood had developed into a power—though it had already established its convent near the Fountain of Apollo. Two young Englishmen, Lieutenants in our Navy and Army respectively, Porcher and Murdoch Smith (the latter a coadjutor of Sir Charles Newton at Halicarnassus), got leave to try their luck, and did dig very

inhabited and continuously ransacked, but an unusual proportion of complete figures and unmutated heads.

The quantity and the quality of Smith and Porcher's spoil make one reason why archaeologists hope so much from Cyrene. Evidently, the plunderer and the defacer, Christian and Moslem, have tampered less with the place than with almost any other site of a great Greek city. It has, indeed, lain longer desolate. Cyrene decayed rapidly after a great revolt of its Jewish inhabitants in the second century A.D. had been put down with exterminating severity; and by the end of the fourth century it seems to have relapsed into a waste, inhabited only by semi-barbarian Libyans. Græco-Roman civilisation withdrew to the coast towns, and the tide of early Moslem invasion did not flow over it. For many centuries it appears to have been without an inhabited building, the few nomad shepherds who frequented it sheltering in the rifled rock-tombs, which are one of the wonders of the place; and even to-day there are not half-a-dozen houses, or even hovels, on the site.

Another equally sound reason for entertaining high hopes proceeds from the singular quality of the visible remains of ancient handiwork, especially that shown in the fashion and

decoration of the rock-cut and built tombs. The fronts represent all periods of Greek architecture, bearing witness to a rich and highly cultivated population; while the surviving frescoes in the interiors (fewer now, alas! than were seen by the first European visitors a century ago) prove the existence of a very individual native art, in which an African element mingled with the grace of Hellenic style. These tombs rise tier on tier up the steep slopes



A SITE ALMOST UNTOUCHED SINCE THE END OF THE FOURTH CENTURY: THE WESTERN RUIN-FIELD AT CYRENE.



REMAINS OF A CITY FAMED FOR ITS SPLENDOUR IN THE GOLDEN AGE OF GREECE: A RUINED TOWER AT CYRENE.

slightly and superficially for two seasons; hopelessly hampered by lack of labour and abundance of Arab opposition, which, when they came finally to withdraw with their spoils, nearly ended in tragedy. Nevertheless, small and shallow though their digging was, they gathered a richer booty of sculpture than most sites in Greece or Italy would be expected to yield to the deepest and widest search. The galleries of the British Museum, and especially the case of statuettes and statuette fragments in the vestibule of the Ephesian Hall, are witness to their success. It was almost all, if not all, Græco-Roman sculpture; for Smith and Porcher hardly tapped any strata at Cyrene except the uppermost; but it was remarkably excellent of its kind, and comprised not mere torsos, such as the European-Greek sites mostly furnish, because they have been continuously

below the city, and, many as there are in sight, there must be more hidden under the banks of detritus at the base of the slopes. In all likelihood many of these have never been exposed since antiquity (nomad Arabs are not great diggers); and, whether or no they have kept their Greek tenants and grave-furniture intact, they will have kept their frescoes, unblackened by shepherds' fires and unhacked by nomads' knives. I should like to have the opening of them with a gang of Cretan, or Cypriote, or Egyptian expert labourers; and I have thought that even papyrus rolls might be found in some of them, for the opened tombs above are exceptionally dry and free from salt, and the air is a Sahara air. Cyrene, which was closely connected with Egypt, both politically and commercially, during all the best literary periods of Greece and Rome, probably

[Continued on Page 398.]



NOW WITHIN THE PRECINCT OF A CONVENT OF ARAB ASCETICS: THE FOUNTAIN OF APOLLO, CYRENE, SHOWING THE REMAINS OF THE PORTICO.



HOW THE CYRENEANS WENT DOWN TO THE SEA: THE ROCK ROAD THAT LED TO THE COAST TOWN OF APOLLONIA, SHOWING THE ANCIENT RUTS.

EQUAL TO THE WHOLE BRAZILIAN FLEET: THE BRITISH "ESTIMATE" NAVY.

DRAWN BY CHARLES J. DE LACY.



TO BE ADDED TO OUR WAR-SHIPS: THE VESSELS OF THE NEW BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The Navy Estimates for 1911-12, issued the other day, represent the largest sum ever set apart for the maintenance of the Fleet; that is to say, £44,392,500, an increase of £3,788,800 on the net estimates of last year. The ships of the new programme will be five large armoured ships of the "Dreadnought" type, three protected cruisers, one unarmoured cruiser, twenty destroyers, six submarines, two river-gunboats, a depot ship for destroyers, and a hospital ship; together with a fifth floating-dock and some small craft. Thus it will be seen that the new programme provides for the addition to our Fleet of vessels which, as fighting powers, will be equal to the whole Brazilian navy as now constituted, and more than equal to any one of the existing navies of the following countries—Spain, Portugal, Holland, Austria, Denmark, Chili, Mexico, Peru, China, Greece, Norway, or Sweden. The growth of the cost of the Navy in the last few years is best shown by figures—1907-8, £31,251,156; 1908-9, £32,181,309; 1909-10, £35,734,015; 1910-11, £40,603,700; 1911-12, £44,392,500. Of these figures the first three represent actual expenditure; the last two are the amounts estimated.

Art-Music & the Drama



Photo. Sykes.

MISS CONNIE EDISS,
Who has returned to this country after a long stay in the United States, and has taken up the part of Martje Kronwevliet in "The Girl in the Train" at the Vaudeville.



A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT COVENTRY EARLY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY



Mlle. MARISE FAIRY,

Who is now playing Gonda van der Loo in "The Girl in the Train" at the Vaudeville, in place of Miss Phyllis Dare, who has become "lead" at the Gaiety.

MUSIC.

THE penultimate appearance of Dr. Richter at the head of the London Symphony Orchestra

clever and imaginative man could have written the score, and if it could be judged only by its best pages, "Golgotha" would take very high rank among modern compositions of its class

The Philharmonic Society's sixth concert was most interesting. Safonoff secured wonderful renderings of that delightfully airy trifle the "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture, and

tra, the visit of the chorus of the famous Hanley Glee Society, and the attractions, to all save very superior persons, of the Berlioz "Faust," drew a very large audience to the London Symphony Concert last week; and doubtless on Monday evening next, when Dr. Richter starts his closing concert with the "Meistersinger" Overture, and closes it with Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, standing-room will be at a premium. Last week's performance revealed the uniform excellence of the Hanley singers, who faced the long performance without the relief of an interval, and maintained the quality of their attack throughout. Their treatment of the fugue at the end of Mephisto's "Song of the Rat" was masterly.

Mr. Walter Hyde, Mr. Robert Burnett, and Mme. Donalds were excellent as Faust, Mephistopheles, and Marguerite. Mr. Burnett's singing had a distinctly dramatic quality which was a foil to the lyrical utterances of Mme. Donalds and Mr. Hyde; but the difficulties of dealing with a translation were severely felt, and some of the accents would go wrong. The orchestra was in fine form, and gave the more familiar numbers with a brilliancy that recalled M. Colonne's orchestra at its best in the same work.

With choral music on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and the Philharmonic Society's concert on Thursday, London was amply provided last week; indeed, the strength and variety of our younger choral societies' programmes calls for grateful recognition. The second performance of Signor Leoni's "Golgotha" at the Queen's Hall by the Queen's Hall Choral Society had the advantage of the assistance of Miss Maggie Teyte, Miss Clara Butt, Mr. Gervase Elwes, and Mr. Kennerley Rumford, and it was received with a measure of applause that seemed rather to accentuate the somewhat secular aspect of much of this sacred music. It is curiously uneven work, reaching great heights of imagination and emotion from time to time, and then lapsing into moods and expression that are almost commonplace; but whatever the defects, there is a strong element of popularity. Only a very

PLAYING FRANZI IN
"A WALTZ DREAM" AT
DALY'S: MISS BETTY
CALLISH.

Miss Callish has taken up Miss Lily Elsie's part in "A Waltz Dream," that popular actress having had to undergo an operation for appendicitis. She has made a great "hit."—[Photograph by Bassano.]



Photo. Lafayette.

TO PLAY A LIGHT COMEDY PART IN "LADY PATRICIA": MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Mr. Rudolf Besier's new play, "Lady Patricia," is due for production at the Haymarket on the 22nd. In the cast, in addition to Mrs. Patrick Campbell, will be Miss Athene Seyler, and Messrs. Eric Lewis, Arthur Wontner, Charles Maude, and C. V. France.

the famous C minor Symphony of Beethoven, which seemed as attractive and awe-inspiring as ever. Mr. Pugno roused the house to genuine enthusiasm by his playing in the Grieg Concerto



Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.

"BABY MINE," AT THE CRITERION: MISS IRIS HOEY AS ZOIE HARDY.

in A minor: one could not admire too much the exquisite delicacy, the fine shades of tone, the interpretative faculty at its best; and, withal, the complete subordination of the player to the score. Perhaps Miss Ruth Vincent would have been well advised not to sing the "Dove Song"; it was left for the encore, Dvorák's charming "Songs my Mother taught me," to reveal the full beauty of her achievement.

PLAYHOUSES

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN," AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

SO bright an entertainment as "The Girl in the Train" is too sure of popular favour to suffer from the departure of a single star, even though she be no less a favourite than Miss Phyllis Dare. But Mr. Edwardes has his own way of making up for this sort of withdrawal, and he has adopted his characteristic policy at the Vaudeville. With Miss Dare transferred to the Gaiety, he has offered amends by adding two new members to his cast. One of these is that genial comedienne, Miss Connie Ediss, who has been too long absent from our stage, but returns as full as ever of a robust Cockney humour. So far, she is supplied with but one song, but this, "When I was in the Chorus at the Gaiety," ought to rival any of her former successes, so breezy is its fun, so neat is Miss Ediss's underlining of its points. The other new-comer is Miss Marise Fairy, who, in Miss Dare's former rôle of Gonda, proves herself an accomplished vocalist, as well as an actress who knows the ropes, and a dancer of uncommon grace and agility. The two fresh recruits to the company make the Vaudeville piece more attractive than ever, and it may safely be prophesied that it will continue to run successfully for some considerable time.

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"A WALTZ DREAM," AT DALY'S.
Miss Lily Elsie's regrettable illness might have seriously hampered "A Waltz Dream's" chances of a long run at Daly's, had not Mr. Edwardes had his usual luck and discovered a very efficient substitute for her in the rôle of Franz. This is Miss Betty Callish, a young lady who has already made an appearance on the concert platform, but seems to have a larger future before her on the stage. Three years' musical study in Italy has helped to give her a tuneful, well-trained voice, which she turns to the best advantage at Daly's, but she also exhibits possibilities as an actress, which only one scene in "A Waltz Dream," the hysterical emotion at the end of the second act, allows her proper opportunity of displaying. Her début in musical comedy was entirely successful, and she should prove a valuable acquisition to Mr. Edwardes' stock of light-opera vocalists.

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"A FOOL THERE WAS," AT THE QUEEN'S: MISS KATHARINE KÆLRED.

Who is to play The Vampire in the play founded on Kipling's "The Vampire."



Photo. Ellis and Wiggley.

"A FOOL THERE WAS," AT THE QUEEN'S: MISS MARGARET HALSTAN.

Who is to play The Wife in the play founded on Kipling's "The Vampire."

ROYALTY AND THE HOUSING OF THE ART TREASURES OF THE NATION.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE KING AND QUEEN BY C. N.; PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PICTURES BY MANSFELL.



AFTER THEIR VISIT TO THE NEW ROOMS: THE KING AND QUEEN LEAVING THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The King and Queen paid a private visit to the National Gallery last week, that they might inspect the seven newly added rooms which contain pictures of the British, French, Bolognese, and Ferrarese Schools. Not content with this, they made a short tour of the main galleries and, incidentally, showed much interest in some of the young artists who were making copies of masterpieces. The new wing of the galleries was opened to students on Friday of last week, and to the general public on the Saturday. In the border are miniature reproductions of famous National Gallery pictures—two of Romney's "Lady Hamiltons," Greuze's "Child with an Apple," Lawrence's "Mrs. Siddons," and Gainsborough's "The Artist's Sister" and "Portrait of a Young Man."

SCIENCE &

NATURAL HISTORY.



MR. CHERRY KEARTON,
Who has set out for Singapore to Kine-
matograph Tigers and Orang-outangs.

Mr. Kearton, already famous as
photographer of wild animals in
their haunts, is about to kine-
matograph tigers and orang-outangs.
Photograph by Saft.



AMBROISE PARE DISCARDING THE USE OF CAUTERIES IN AMPUTATIONS.



PROFESSOR SIR J. J. THOMSON,
Who is Delivering a Series of Six Lec-
tures on Radiant Energy and Matter.

Professor Thomson gave the first
of the Lectures, at the Royal
Institution, on the fourth of the month.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.

ON FINDING
THE WAY.

MORE than
one reader
of this page

has of late days sent me cuttings from journals descriptive of the habits of dogs and cats finding their way home from distant places to which they have been conveyed. Some of the paragraphs I had myself noted, others were new to me, but all described a circumstance of the reality of which no doubt can be entertained. In certain instances dogs have returned to their homes, footsore and weary from far-off places, utterly strange to them, and to which they had been conveyed by rail. Of cats the same incident is often chronicled. It might not be surprising if dog or cat should come home readily enough along a track over which the animal had walked. Probably the acute senses of the animal, handed on from wild ancestors accustomed to hunt and to wander abroad, would suffice for their guidance, and for leading them back to their domicile. But cases are recorded, and admit of no dubiety as to the facts, where dogs and cats have been taken to new abodes in closed baskets, and often by railway, so that no knowledge of the way back could possibly have been acquired on the outward journey. Here we have evidently to do with some exercise of sense which is as mysterious in its action as its nature is puzzling.

Animal senses, like our own, are usually enumerated under the five familiar headings; but physiologists have extended the number, in man at least, from considerations founded on experimental grounds. For example, it is pretty certain we have a "muscular" sense, or that of weight, and a temperature sense as well. That this list deserves to be added to is a fair and reasonable assumption. Are we to neglect what it seems evident many animals must possess in a high degree of development—namely, a sense of direction? That some sense of this kind exists in animals is an assertion there seems little reason to doubt, for their feats in the way of home-finding are only capable of explanation on the assumption that they possess faculties for determining both locality and the mode of finding their objective. Many birds exercise this sense in a marked degree. We think of the pigeons and the "homing" faculty which has been proved to bring them back to their resting place after a journey of many miles over both land and sea. Certain American experiments seemed to suggest that the homing sense largely resolved itself into a recognition of landmarks and tracts as if the bird in a long journey memorised and pieced together its tour, while,

of course, the acute sense of sight must count for much. But it is evident that in the case of a dog or cat which comes home from afar and which has been conveyed by rail, literally blindfold, to the distant place (in a basket or box), we have to postulate some sense or instinct—call it "direction," if we will—such as lies beyond all the range, theoretical and experimental, of the ordinary gateways of knowledge.

Suppose we exclude the cases where happy chance has set the animal on its homeward track, there

remain a multitude of instances all testifying to the exercise of a power of localising and guiding its possessor to the desired haven. Now, sense can only act upon information received. The object of any sense-organ is to receive, collate, and transmit to special brain-centres the details presented to it by the outer world. All senses, as we know them in operation, react to stimuli of the kind which alone appeals to the nervous receptive apparatus. Light-waves alone affect the eye, and sound-waves the ear; and, delicate as are these stimuli, they nevertheless represent what we may call the stirrage of material things. If, therefore, we are to credit our animals with a direction-sense, or one of localising places, it is evident we have to reckon with the same *modus operandi* that exists in the case of the operation of the senses we know. If this be the case, then we must admit that we are utterly in the dark concerning this sense of direction that guides the wanderer home through miles of country on which it had never set foot. A woeful confession of ignorance this, but it clears the way for plain thinking at least. One thing alone is certain: the animal is guided home, and as a living, sentient creature its guidance must be due to the action of its nervous system, and specially of its senses. There is no room for any theory of mystical control here. The only and great puzzle is to determine what sense, what powers, and how exercised.

It is, of course, a favourite proceeding, and one perfectly justifiable in biological matters, to seek to interpret the ways of present life by the light of what we know of ancestral or past habits. A trait inexplicable in itself is often explained when we see it to be a modified survival of a habit once absolutely necessary for the proper maintenance of a species. Is it possible to trace any link between the curious power of the modern dog or cat to find its way home through a strange territory and wild ancestors? I fancy some research into the ways, say, of wolves and other canines, and into feline life in the wild, might throw light on the homing habit of our domestic pets. The hunting and wandering ways of wild life may be associated with the power of getting back to headquarters after a long and distant foray. But all this is conjecture merely. The affection that prompts the animal to come home to its own folk is another point in the story—affection and love for its home, than which there is nothing more touching in all the long record of animal life. ANDREW WILSON.



Photo. I.L.N.

EMBODYING THE FORMS OF JOINTS USED BY THE BLOWER OF ORDINARY GLASS: A PIECE OF APPARATUS OF QUARTZ GLASS.

Ordinary glass is made by combining sand or silica with the oxides of various metals. If the oxides are omitted and the sand is melted alone, the resulting glass should be superior to any containing metallic oxides. The cheaper forms of this glass, which are opaque, are made by melting clean white sand; but for the more refined variety, which is transparent, the purest silica is used. The laboratory uses of quartz glass are many. It will not crack under sudden change of temperature; its insolubility in water and in saline solutions has been taken advantage of in such accurate determinations as those of atomic weight; unlike ordinary glass, it is transparent to ultra-violet light. We are able to make our reproduction by courtesy of the Silica Syndicate, of Hatton Garden.



Photo. supplied by Dr. A. Gradenwitz.

HEATED THAT TROPICAL WATER-LILIES MAY BE GROWN IN IT: THE SPECIAL POND IN BELVOIR PARK, ZÜRICH.

The water of the pond shown in the first photograph is kept at a heat of from 25 to 30 Centigrade, so that tropical lilies, such as the Victoria Regia, may be grown in it, in the open. The heating-pipes are on the bottom of the pond. The arrangement is in use during the summer time only; in the winter the plants are transferred to hot-houses. Our other photograph shows the cold-house at the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, in which plants unused to the heat of India are kept in the cooler temperature they require.



Photo. Topical.

THE REVERSE OF OUR HOT-HOUSE: THE CURIOUS COLD-HOUSE OF THE CALCUTTA BOTANICAL GARDENS.

SEEKING TO ARREST PLAGUE: PEST-FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FREDERICK MOORE.



1. PLAGUE-FIGHTERS WHERE THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE RAILWAYS MEET IN MANCHURIA: SANITARY OFFICIALS AT CHANG-CHUN (KWANCHENG TZE), SHOWING HOW THEIR NOSES AND MOUTHS ARE MUFFLED IN LINT SATURATED IN CARBOLIC ACID.
3. ISOLATING A STRICKEN AREA: A COSSACK OFFICER, COSSACK SOLDIERS, AND A SANITARY OFFICIAL GUARDING THE BRIDGE BETWEEN FUCHIATEN AND HARBIN.
5. AFTER A VISIT TO A PLAGUE-INFECTED HOUSE: OFFICIALS DISINFECTING A DOCTOR BY PUMPING CARBOLIC ACID OVER HIM.

2. BETTER PROTECTED THAN THE DEAD-BEARERS OF THE GREAT PLAGUE OF LONDON, BUT ON EQUALLY GRUESOME DUTY: SANITARY OFFICIALS STARTING ON THEIR ROUNDS, TO PICK UP THOSE SICK OF THE PLAGUE OR DEAD OF IT.
4. IN THE OUTER WARD OF A PLAGUE-HOSPITAL: DR. PAUL HAFKINE, NEPHEW OF THE DISCOVERER OF THE PLAGUE-SERUM; AND NURSES WEARING THEIR LINT MASKS.
6. PROTECTED BY WRAPPERS SATURATED WITH CARBOLIC ACID: CHINESE AND ENGLISH DOCTORS AT HARBIN, IN WORKING KIT.

Elaborate precautions are being taken in the plague-stricken area of Manchuria to prevent the spread of the pest; while, obviously, everything possible is being done also to save doctors and sanitary officials from the evil consequences that might ensue from their pursuit of their heroic duty. Doctors and officials alike wear about nose and mouth wrappings saturated in carbolic acid, so that they can breathe through this only and thus be sure that they do not inhale plague bacilli. Typical of the less personal precautions is the guard mounted on the bridge between Fuchiaten and Harbin to prevent natives leaving the plague-stricken Chinese town.

FACED BY A FOE MORE TERRIBLE THAN ANY ARMY:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FREDERICK MOORE.

IN THE PLAGUE-STRICKEN DISTRICT OF MANCHURIA.

SKETCHES BY BRUCKMANN.



1. PREPARING FOR A SANITARY MEASURE LONG OPPOSED BY THE CHINESE, BUT NOW COMPULSORY, OFFICIALS PUMPING OIL ON TO THE COFFINS OF PLAGUE VICTIMS BEFORE CREMATING THEM.
5. DISINFECTING A RAILWAY CAR, SANITARY OFFICIALS PUMPING A HOT SOLUTION OF CARBOLIC ACID INTO IT.
9. ON THE WAY TO THEIR BURNING, A CARTLOAD OF BODIES AND A COFFIN LEAVING FUCHIATEN.

2. WHERE PASSENGERS REMAIN IN QUARANTINE AT THE SPOT AT WHICH THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE RAILWAYS MEET IN MANCHURIA, THE JAPANESE ISOLATION "BARRACKS" AT CHANG-CHUN.
6. MUFFLED SANITARY OFFICIALS AT THEIR GRUESOME TASK, DRAGGING VICTIMS OF THE PLAGUE FROM A HOUSE.
10. READY FOR THE LIGHT TO BE APPLIED, COFFINS OF PLAGUE VICTIMS AWAITING TO BE CREMATED, AT CHANG-CHUN.

3. EXPOSED IN THE OPEN, THE GROUND BEING FROZEN TOO HARD TO PERMIT IMMEDIATE BURIAL, COFFINS BEFORE A TEMPLE AT CHANG-CHUN, AWAITING THEIR TURN FOR CREMATION.
7. A COMMONPLACE TERROR IN THE STRICKEN DISTRICT, SANITARY OFFICIALS COLLECTING THE BODIES OF PLAGUE VICTIMS.
11. INSPECTING "CONTACTS", MUFFLED DOCTORS ON DUTY, WHILE A CHINESE SOLDIER GUARDS THE "QUARANTINED."

4. ASCERTAINING WHETHER OR NO THEY HAVE DEVELOPED PLAGUE, DOCTORS MUFFLED IN WRAPPINGS SOAKED IN CARBOLIC ACID EXAMINING THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH PLAGUE CASES.
8. NOT IN FAVOUR OF OFFICIAL PRECAUTIONS, THE OWNER OF A PLAGUE-INFECTED HOUSE ARGUING WITH A DOCTOR.
12. ACCORDING TO LAW, BURNING THOSE DEAD OF THE PLAGUE IN A GREAT PIT AT HARBIN.

There is no need for us to go into details of the plague that is raging in Manchuria. Such photographs as these are more explanatory than any description. We may add a word or two, however, in special reference to our illustrations. As we have remarked on another page, the doctors and sanitary officials, working in the stricken area are muffled, as to the mouth and nose, with wrappings soaked in carbolic acid, that they may not breathe in the dread bacilli. At Chang-Chun, where the Japanese and Russian Railways meet, the Japanese have erected special isolation "barracks" for the accommodation of travellers placed in quarantine. Outside

Harbin recently, 150 goods cars were "held up" by the officials, and several thousand people who had been in contact with plague cases were detained, to undergo daily examination until it was proved that they were free of the pest. A very short time ago the Chinese were opposed to cremation. Now the Government have realised that under the present circumstances it is absolutely necessary, and have ordered it. Not all the Chinese have regarded with favour the stringent sanitary laws thrust upon them—witness the photograph which shows the owner of a plague-infected house arguing with a doctor against the removal of dead and the isolation of the living.

KEPT, AS WERE COCKS, TO AFFORD SPORT TO THEIR MASTERS: STRANGE CONTESTANTS IN A FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENEN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS AND MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY F. RUSSELL ROBERTS, F.R.G.S.



WARRING FIERCELY, AND YET NOT USING THE WEAPONS PROVIDED BY NATURE: MOORISH FIGHTING-SHEEP MEETING, HEAD TO HEAD, IN BATTLE.

Mr. F. Russell Roberts writes: "The Moors who inhabit the northern side of the Senegal, called Mauretania, have enormous flocks of sheep, and are perpetually trekking, as there is very little grass in that burnt-up country and their huge herds soon eat up all the pasture within reach of one camp. The finest of all the sheep are the Moorish fighting-sheep, kept just as cocks are kept, to afford amusement and sport for their masters. These fighting-sheep are very tall and handsome. They have huge spiral horns worthy of some of the Asiatic wild sheep, and are usually white in colour with grey or fawn neck and shoulders. I saw a battle between two. The owners each held their respective champions about eight yards apart, and let go at the same moment. The two sheep went straight for each

other, meeting forehead to forehead, with a tremendous crash. One of them had enough of it, and turned tail, pursued by the other; but, on being caught by its master and opposed once more to its comrade, it was quite ready for a second bout and yet a third, even though it ran, pursued by the other, after each meeting. What struck me most was that neither made the least use of his magnificent horns, except that the pursuer gave the fugitive a few digs in the side whenever he got near enough. The Moors bet considerably over these encounters, and hold a good fighter in the highest estimation." The whole of Mauretania, it may be noted, became a French protectorate in January 1909.

“PROTECTED BY ALLAH”: THE MAD MASCOT.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



KISSING THE HANDS OF A LUNATIC TO COMMAND GOOD LUCK: MOHAMMEDANS PAYING HOMAGE TO A WITLESS BEGGAR.

The Mohammedans believe that anyone who is mad is one protected by Allah, and, consequently, that to injure a lunatic in any way would bring misfortune. They are convinced, indeed, that if they honour the witless they will have good luck: thus it is that merchants who are eager that a particular piece of business shall prosper, women desiring children, and others, will kiss a madman's hand in the hope that their wishes will be fulfilled. A large proportion of wandering dervishes are mad, or pretend to be mad—for the alms given to the lunatic by the faithful are plentiful, and he is much revered.

TRAINER OF THOUSANDS OF TROOPS FOR THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

PHOTOGRAPH BY M. BRINGAU.



Captain Le Glay.

Lieutenant Sedira.

Major Mangin.

THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE FRENCH MISSION AT FEZ: MAJOR MANGIN, WHO WAS REPORTED ASSASSINATED THE OTHER DAY (MOST PROBABLY FALSELY), TALKING TO THE SULTAN.

Early this month news came through Tangier that all the tribes between Alcazarkebir and Fez had revolted against the Sultan, that communication with Fez had been cut off, and that the French officers and Court officials who were on their way to Fez had been compelled to take refuge at Larache, where the French maintain a small post. Almost immediately after, it was reported that Major Mangin had been assassinated, the motive alleged being that he had obtained an increase in the number of the French instructors. This story was regarded as most improbable, and at the moment of writing has not been confirmed in any way: indeed, it has been asserted several times that the rumour is but a native traveller's tale. It should be noted that Mulai Hafid's best force is that column which left Fez recently under Major Mangin and other officers of the French Mission to operate against the Sheraga. It will be recalled that it was the Major who arranged the policing of the ports in 1907 and 1908, and since then has trained at Fez thousands of the Sultan's troops. According to his doctor, who has just been to Madrid to obtain a nurse for the Sultan's sixty-second son, Mulai Hafid is by no means as cruel as many would have the world believe: he describes him as a man of good instincts and kindly disposition, who is continually studying national problems, with a view to bettering the state of his country. It may be noted that he revolted against his brother Mulai Abd-el-Aziz, was proclaimed Sultan at Marakesh in August 1907, at Fez in January 1908, at Tangier in August 1908, and was recognised by the Powers in January 1909.

FRANCE — SPAIN — MOROCCO.



CASTLE OF CHAMBORD, a Marvel of the Renaissance, in the Environs of Blois; Built by François I.

The Valley of the Loire, which is followed as far as Tours on the way to Spain, and which has been termed the "Garden of France," is the country par excellence of historical castles, Blois, Chambord, Amboise, Chaumont, Chenonceaux, Loches, Azay-le-Rideau, etc.

In the South-West, the great resorts of Biarritz and Pau are frequented throughout the year by the élite of every country, owing to the excellence of their climate. From Biarritz pleasant excursions may be made to Saint-Jean-de-Luz, Hendaye, and Fontarabia. Pau is a town where all sports and games are in favour, racing, golf, fox-hunting, aviation, and winter sports.

In the South of Spain, Andalusia, which is reached via San Sebastian, Burgos and Madrid, is celebrated for its towns of an Oriental character, its Moorish monuments, and its tropical vegetation. It is necessary to visit at least Toledo (2 hours from Madrid), and in Andalusia Seville, Cordova, Granada, Malaga, Cadiz, Gibraltar and Algeciras. From Algeciras an excursion is essential as far as Morocco; the passage is only about 3 hours.



CASTLE OF CHENONCEAUX, One of the Most Delightful Residences in the Neighbourhood of Tours, on a Bridge in the Middle of the Cher.



BIARRITZ: Rocher de la Vierge (Rock of the Virgin).



BIARRITZ: SUNSET.



BIARRITZ: THE VILLA BELSA.



ST. MARTIN BRIDGE, ON THE TAGUS, AT TOLEDO, one of the Oldest Cities in Spain, Particularly Celebrated for its Cathedral.



CASTLE OF PAU, ON THE BANKS OF THE GAVE. From this Castle a Splendid View of the Pyrenees can be Enjoyed.



SEVILLE CATHEDRAL (15th Century), One of the Most Beautiful in Europe, Overtopped by the Moorish Tower of La Giralda.



GRANADA AND THE ALHAMBRA, a Vast Moorish Palace Overlooking a Fertile Plain of Andalusia and the Sierra Nevada.



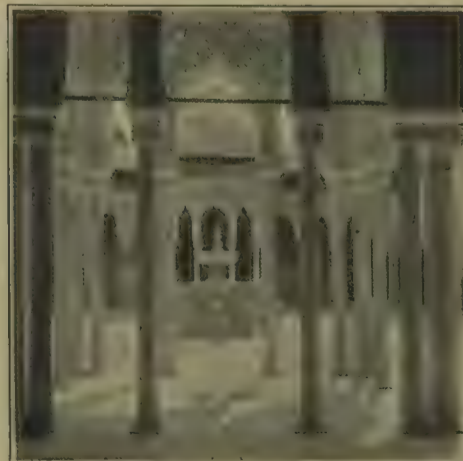
INTERIOR OF THE GRAND MOSQUE OF CORDOVA, To-day Transformed into a Cathedral.



PANORAMA OF CADIZ, with White Houses, the Terraces of which are Transformed into Hanging Gardens.



TARIFA, the Most Southern City of Europe, from which the Opposite Morocco Coast is Clearly Perceived.



THE COURT OF LIONS IN THE ALHAMBRA AT GRANADA.

For all information as to travels in Touraine, Spain, and Morocco, application may be made to the Cie d'Orléans, Bureau du Trafic-Voyageurs, 1, Place Valhubert, Paris, or to the Bureau Commun des Chemins de fer Espagnols, 20, Rue Chauchat, Paris.



GENERAL VIEW OF GIBRALTAR, from which Tangier is Easily Reached in Three Hours by a Service of Steamers.

MEXICANS WHO CAUSED THE MOBILISATION OF 20,000 U.S. TROOPS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



OF THE MEN WHO HAVE MADE MILD MARTIAL LAW NECESSARY IN MEXICO: GENERAL OROSCO, LEADER OF THE INSURGENTS, AND "CONE-HATTED" REBELS TYPICAL OF HIS COMMAND.

It is increasingly evident that the rising in Mexico is by no means the *opéra-bouffe* affair a good many would have us believe. The Government of the United States have deemed it advisable to mobilise 20,000 troops, half of whom were already encamped on Sunday last: this, although President Diaz has said that, although there have been slight disturbances of public order, these are of no importance. Meantime, it is stated that the Mexican Government have decided to suspend Constitutional guarantees throughout the Republic, which means the establishment of martial law in a mild form. Amongst many reports which have come over the wires recently was one that a battle between 500 rebels and 300 Federal troops had taken place at Agusprieta under the eyes of thousands of spectators. It should be remarked that the "cone-hatted" insurgent on the left is armed with an 1893 Mauser, the one on the right with a Winchester repeater, which may be of any date from 1885 to 1895, perhaps even more modern. The Federal troops have the 1910 model automatic Mauser. In the centre, mounted, is shown General Oroasco. Obviously, the business of the United States troops is merely to guard their country's frontier.

At the Sign

of St. Paul's

The old church of St. Paul's, London, and the many other churches and cathedrals of the world.

playing music at an unseasonable hour.
From a printed notice dated May 27, 1051.

ANDREW LANG ON THE AMAZONS AND THE HITTITES.

I THINK it is Orosius, a very early mediæval historian, translated by King Alfred—if not, it is certainly William of Malmesbury—who dwells on the sufferings of south-eastern Europe under the invasions of Amazons. "A cruel thing," he says, "to be oppressed by such women—foreigners, too."



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MR. W. MICHAEL ROSSETTI.

Who has Edited and Elucidated the Diary of Dr. John William Polidori, the friend of Byron and Shelley, for a volume announced by Mr. Elkin Mathews.

such persons." It is true that, according to Homer, Priam in his youth fought against the Amazons on the banks of the River Sangarius; the Amazons had fought against Troy, and the burial-mound of one of them, Myrinê, was shown on the plain; where, no doubt, it still stands. Finally, the Amazons took the Trojan side in the great siege, and though Ajax could not bring himself to hit back at the fierce, pretty creatures, Achilles killed their Queen in battle, and then wept over her bitterly.

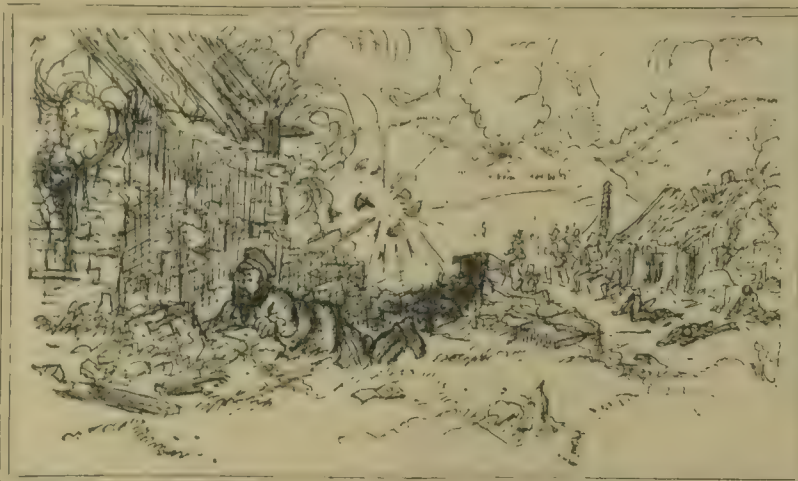
All this was interesting, but not convincing; and when Mr. Sayce, some forty years ago, expressed a firm belief that the Amazons were the armed priestesses of a Hittite goddess,

We commonly think that the Amazons were of the tribe of Mrs. Harris—"there never were no

THE LATE ANTONIO FOGAZZARO, THE FAMOUS ITALIAN NOVELIST.

Signor Antonio Fogazzaro had a world-wide reputation as the author of "The Saint," ("Il Santo") which was translated into many languages, and a number of other novels and poems. The novels included "The Patriot," and "Leila," an English edition of which has just appeared.

Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.



DRAWN IN THE CRIMEA: "DR. RUSSELL; OR THE TROUBLES OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT."

FROM A SKETCH BY COLONEL W. J. COLVILLE.

Reproduced from "The Life of Sir William Howard Russell," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray. (See Review on Another Page.)

In my French review I read that the sex of this lady, who is represented on a stone slab in a Hittite

the French review was quoting an article by Mr. Sayce, in the serial of the Society for Biblical Archaeology, I procured the number. Mr. Sayce is naturally pleased to find his old opinion—the Amazons were armed priestesses of the Hittites—thus corroborated by a portrait of an Amazon whom Achilles would not have wept over, or Theseus, as in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," have chosen to wed.

But I must withdraw my remarks about the legs of the Amazon! Miss Dodd sketched them "hastily," she says, and by no means accurately.

Miss Dodd also gives a photograph of the Amazon in which the legs, though robust, are correctly drawn, and quite human. But there is a puzzle. In the photograph no details appear, no battle-axe, no chain armour. The details are all there, Miss Dodd writes, all "exquisitely finished," "the toe-nails and finger-nails are minutely delineated."

That is the puzzle! In Miss Dodd's photograph the short grass, or the soil, conceals the legs from the ankles downwards, no ankles and feet are visible; they seem to be underground. Did Miss Dodd excavate the soil, and uncover the toe-nails, after taking the photograph, or is the photograph deceptive?



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

DR. J. HOLLAND ROSE.

The well-known Napoleonic historian, whose new Book, "William Pitt and National Revival," the first part of a work on the Younger Pitt, is announced.



JUST AUTHORISED TO BEAR BATTLE HONOURS TWO AND A-HALF CENTURIES OLD: THE COLOURS OF THE TANGIER REGIMENT, 1684 (NOW THE QUEEN'S ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT).

"In the year 1910, just two centuries and a half after the event, the regiments which upheld British honour on the coast of Morocco were authorized to bear the battle honour 'Tangier, 1662-1680' on their colours and appointments."

Reproduced from Mr. C. B. Norman's "Battle Honours of the British Army," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray. (See Review on Another Page.)

affectionately styled "Ma" by her worshippers, I was entirely sceptical. These Hittites were a mysterious people who, about 1300 B.C., and for many centuries later, were going strong all over the hinterland of Asia Minor. Their ugly images, and picture-writing, which nobody can read to the satisfaction of his neighbours, are cut on faces of rock all over the place.

To come to the Amazons. I took up a French review of October 1910, and found an engraving of a very strange lady. On her head she wore the high "casque" which was fashionable in military circles in the days of Jeanne d'Arc: she was hit on such a casque by a large stone at a siege. The lady has loose hair falling over her shoulders; she has a cuirass of chain mail; a light battle-axe, with a tassel at the end of the handle, is in her right hand; she has a belt above a short kirtle, and her legs are like the legs of elephants. Her nose is more than aquiline: she would frighten Mr. Birrell!



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE FIRST SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT: SIR WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

Reproduced from "The Life of Sir William Howard Russell," by John Black Atkins—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray.

city, has been misconceived. She was styled a King, and an American lady, Miss Dodd, recognised her for a woman, as do the natives of the district. Finding that



BELONGING TO THE FIRST REGIMENT RAISED FOR THE GARRISON OF TANGIER: THE COLOURS OF THE TANGIER REGIMENT, 1684.

"Tangier passed into our hands, together with Bombay, as a portion of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage with Charles II. . . . The one regiment first raised for the garrison, then styled the 'Regiment of Tangier' (now The Queen's Royal West Surrey) was . . . engaged in a long series of engagements waged against desperate odds."

Reproduced from Mr. C. B. Norman's "Battle Honours of the British Army," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray. (See Review on Another Page.)

At all events Mr. Sayce is to be congratulated: he discovered the forgotten greatness of the kindred of poor Uriah the Hittite, and deserves the find of an unmistakable Amazon.

Concerning the Amazonian Miss Delia Bacon, the founder of the school of them who hold that Bacon was Shakespeare, it is written, "her very heart was lacerated by a creature in the shape of a man, a Reverend Alexander MacWhorter"—MacWhorter was faithless to his Delia! Yet, in one way, he was worthy of her! I read in a New York serial, the *Independent*, an article by an amateur who knew the Rev. Alexander MacWhorter. This Celtic divine discovered an early Phœnician inscription on the leg of a *sham* piece of antique sculpture once exhibited in America. He copied and translated the inscription, and showed a wax impression of it to the writer of the article. There was no inscription at all, never an Aleph or Beth! It was all in the fancy of the Rev. Alexander MacWhorter.



"ON, BRAVE HORSE!": A CARICATURE OF RUSSELL IN THE CRIMEA.

The full title of this caricature is "On, Brave Horse!! Our own Correspondent, on his gallant charger, 'Dareall!'"

Reproduced from "The Life of Sir William Howard Russell," by J. B. Atkins—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray. (See Review on Another Page.)

"Mr. Speaker, As the present Epidemic of Sore Throat

greatly hinders the business of this House, I suggest that every member be supplied with Wulfin's Formamint, which would rid us all of this complaint."

(Loud cheers from both sides of the House.)



A proposal like this, though not "in order," might well be made just now in the House of Commons, where so many members are practically disabled from speaking because of Sore Throat.

Already scores of them, on both sides of the House, have testified to the value of Formamint in curing and preventing Sore Throat, and it is safe to say that on this subject *all* political parties are agreed, however much they may differ about other questions.

Sore Throat: Its Cure & Prevention.

As everybody knows, sore throat is caused by germs — those invisible atoms of plant life which we inhale from the air. These germs grow and multiply very rapidly on the warm, moist surfaces of the mouth and throat. They not only cause common ailments like sore throat, mouth troubles, foul breath, &c., but also such grave infectious diseases as Diphtheria, Consumption of the Lungs, Scarlet Fever, Measles, &c.

Wulfin's Formamint destroys these harmful germ-growths in the mouth and throat more quickly and thoroughly than anything else does.

That is why these palatable harmless tablets may be relied upon both to cure sore throat and prevent other infectious diseases.

An Ex-Prime Minister's Example.

The few typical letters published on this page will give some idea of the high esteem in which Formamint is held by both the Lords and Commons. Among the most distinguished members who are regular users of Formamint may be mentioned the **Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, the Rt. Hon. The Lord Glantawe, and Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.** Such names are in themselves a guarantee as to the value of Wulfin's Formamint for Sore Throat, a complaint to which public speakers are particularly liable. Moreover, in this matter they may truly be said to speak for the whole nation, since thousands of people—many of them eminent in other walks of life—have also written in praise of Formamint.

Send for a FREE SAMPLE.

On receipt of a postcard mentioning this paper, Messrs. A. Wulfin & Co., 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C., will be pleased to send a free sample of Formamint, together with an interesting booklet dealing with Sore Throat and other infectious diseases.

Formamint is sold by all chemists, price 1s. 11d. per bottle, but be sure to specify Wulfin's Formamint, as there are many worthless imitations on the market.

How Public Speakers Preserve their Voices.

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Glantawe:

"I have been using Wulfin's Formamint for Sore Throat with most satisfactory results."

Mr. J. Annan Bryce, M.P.:

"I have used Formamint the last three nights—that is every night since my campaign began—and I have certainly found that my voice has stood the strain well. On Tuesday night I was on my feet for two hours and a half, which ought to be a good test. I intend to use Formamint every night."

Mr. William Brace, M.P.:

"I found Wulfin's Formamint tablets most helpful to my voice and throat in my recent political campaign."

Mr. A. Rendall, M.P.:

"Wulfin's Formamint tablets have enabled me to speak at five outdoor and indoor meetings a day without injury to my throat. I use them constantly, and think them most valuable."

Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., M.P.:

"Sir Ivor Herbert has much pleasure in testifying to the benefit he derived from Formamint Tablets during the recent General Election. They enabled him to go through an exceptionally trying campaign without any of the hoarseness or inconvenience he had previously experienced on a similar occasion, and he used no other remedy."

Joseph King, Esq., M.P.:

"I have found Formamint most useful at the recent Election. I had a bad throat when I started a three weeks' campaign, which meant speaking many times a day in the open air and in over-crowded meetings. Thanks to Formamint I was well, in spite of trying work and still more trying weather, after three days of using this delicious and efficacious remedy. I shall never be without Formamint if I have to face another Election."

The Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.P.:

"I have found Formamint most useful and efficacious."

Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P.:

"I have used Formamint all through the very exhausting Election, speaking indoors and in the open air two, three and four times a night continuously, with scarcely a day's interval up to last Saturday, and to my surprise my voice, which had given signs of breaking down before, is as strong and clear now as ever. I think the taking of one tablet before each speech has tended to keep the throat clear, and am glad to send you this testimony to their effectiveness."

Mr. J. P. Nannetti, M.P.:

"I cannot speak too highly of the efficacy of Wulfin's Formamint tablets in preserving my voice during the whole course of my Election campaign."

FORMAMINT: The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet.

LADIES' PAGE.

EVERY season there appears a tendency to date yet earlier the changes of fashion. It is only reasonable that these should wait upon the progression of "that greatest of all journeys," the turning of the earth's globe, and any attempt to settle the style of costume for the warm days in the middle of the cold months, and still more to adopt a change of dress too early, ought to be rationally resisted. The Paris designers say that it is the American professional buyers who insist upon being so previous to the facts; they will not wait patiently until, at a suitable date, Parisiennes who are leaders of fashion have seen and selected the styles for the approaching new season from the rival fancies set forth before their critical eyes by the merchants of the modes. But the effort to anticipate too far cannot succeed, for women whose taste and money entitle them to lead the fashions will not be altogether dictated to, and will often finally refuse the most influentially suggested novelties, and adopt a trend of style that was not at all foreseen. About this date, it is possible to see clearly what is to be in the near future, and to order one's spring gowns accordingly.

The Empire high waist-line has conquered all opposition, and is revived in full fashion. There is generally a foundation cut all in one; on it a short and rather full corsage is arranged, extending as a rule but a little below the bust, and under that the natural line of waist and hips is barely indicated. Big waists are quite the order of the day; to pinch in the figure anywhere above the hips, and thus make them prominent, is to be quite out of date. Straight as possible must be the outline of the whole costume; at the same time, though the skirts will be necessarily narrow, they are noticeably wider than they have been for a good while. Nearly all the gowns are really made all in one piece, but at the same time a tunic effect is given in many cases by the trimming, or by a band carried round below the knees of another material. Sometimes, however, there is a separate underskirt and a tunic, but as a rule the dress is a one-piece foundation, draped over or decorated to give a high-waisted tunic effect. The long line thus produced is extremely graceful. Coats and skirts follow a similar outline. The coats that are of the newest and most *chic* order are quite short, eight or ten inches below the waist only, and cut so as to hang from the bust almost shapeless and quite loose. Though some of the coats are very plain, the skirts (very short and narrow, remember) invariably are to some degree trimmed, and usually revers, braid, or buttons on the little coatee itself make it likewise rather decorative. Oriental embroideries trim the revers very often.

Collar-bands are conspicuous by their absence from gowns and blouses. The Paris models are, in some cases, cut quite décolleté, especially some cut down in a V-shape as low as many respectable matrons consider suitable for their dinner-gowns! Nearly all are cut



A FASHIONABLE AFTERNOON FROCK.

A tunic of white spotted chiffon over a dress of lime-green cashmere; the corsage and tunic embroidered in shades of green touched with a little gold, and relieved by bands of moss-green velvet ribbon.

down at least to the pit of the throat, usually in a round, finished off by a gathered-up tucker of chiffon or by a band of passementerie, probably covered by a falling lace collar. Elbow-sleeves are also quite usual. The modistes apparently anticipate a hot summer; however, they are making gowns for immediate use in this manner, leaving their wearers to supply deficiencies in the way of warmth and protection as best they may by long gloves and fur ties, till the hoped-for warmer weather arrives and uncovered throats and arms may be comfortable. I hear that Queen Mary dislikes both low-cut necks for day wear and elbow sleeves, and has desired her Maids-of-Honour not to abandon a collar or lace round the throat and cuffs to near the wrist. For a pretty, full throat the style is undoubtedly becoming, and Paris has so definitely declared in favour of no collar that it will almost surely be the fashion. But we shall not be likely to cut our gowns lower than the base of the throat. Blue serge and black serge and other firm materials are made with all these features, just as much as the lighter ones, the foulards, cashmeres, and fine cloths.

A band of wide Oriental-coloured embroidery trims across many corsages; others are folded over the figure, and show a scrap of very bright trimming laid across the bust between the fichu-like folds. There is a vogue for vivid colour at present. Royal blue and the slightly darker blue known as "bleu drapeau" are great favourites, together with a vivid rose-pink and a crude green. Oriental blends of rich tones are greatly liked as trimmings. On useful gowns of the tailor persuasion, these parti-coloured braids and embroideries are only used as splashes of vivid tint, but for "dressy" gowns deep bands are employed, edging tunics, and half-covering corsages. Again, a row of large buttons, or three rows of small ones, will be used as the trimming down one or both sides of a corsage. A satin or ribbon belt is very generally employed, going round the figure nearly under the bust, with the skirt falling in a long line under it; but other skirts are cut high, corselet-style, shaped very slightly in to the waist-curve, and finished off with a mere thick piping-cord where the corsage and the skirt meet, a little below the bust. It is very graceful and healthful, this easy-cut and light weight, and all but stout women look well in such a style. Whatever changes may still be wrought in details, the general outline I have now described is quite settled for the coming season.

So much interest is being evidenced just at present in the necessity for the retention in our diet of all the nutritive portions of the wheat that the unprecedented popularity of the wheatmeal biscuits made by Huntley and Palmer is not difficult to understand. The wholemeal for these biscuits is ground between stones, and contains the valued germ, the semolina, and the full nutriment of the grain; and, further, the biscuits are very digestible, and embody those other perfections of manufacture—purity and quality—which have made the products of the Reading firm famous throughout the world.

FILOMENA.

Nice Morning!

It is a nice morning, whatever the weather, if you start it with Odol—brushing the teeth, rinsing the mouth, and gargling with a few drops of Odol in a tumblerful of luke-warm water. You go down to breakfast with a palate clear and keen, a mouth refreshed and young, teeth, breath and gums sound and healthy. It is a pleasure to chew your food properly (and thus avoid indigestion).

And under the radiating influence of these agreeable symptoms you feel nice all over, nice to everybody, with the result that everybody is nice to you. A nice morning indeed if you start it with Odol.

Odol is the most economical of all dentifrices, for a few drops only are sufficient for each using. This is owing to the concentrated strength of the preparation and the absolute purity of its ingredients.



HALL'S

Sanitary Washable

DISTEMPER

(TRADE MARK)

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The effect of cheerful surroundings on the mind, and consequently upon the digestion, should be remembered when decorating.

Thus the Dining room should be "fresh" and inviting, the tiring and monotonous repetition of wall paper—even so-called Art Paper—should find no place in its scheme of decoration. The aim should be to secure—as far as cheerful surroundings can secure it—the good digestion which waits on appetite.

Choose Hall's Distemper for the cheerful, airy and spacious effect it gives, and because its impervious surface—of rich velvety appearance—does not absorb the odours of hot food (as wall papers are able to do) and goes far to secure purity and freshness of atmosphere. The sunlight may also be let in at will (and furniture and pictures moved) because Hall's Distemper never fades or changes colour.

Select from any of the 70 colours. Nos. 9, 11, 71, are favourites for Dining Rooms.

Write to-day for sample, shade card and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, "How to Decorate Your Home," showing, in colours, how to artistically decorate every room of the house. Sent post free from the Sole Manufacturers—

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The selection embraces Interiors, Registers, Hob Grates and Dog Grates, as well as Recesses and Panels, which can be had in various finishes, including brass, bronze, armour bright, etc.

No. 54 XVIII. Century Design Firegrate Catalogue on application to



CARRON COMPANY CARRON, Stirlingshire.

Also at PHOENIX FOUNDRY, SHEFFIELD.

A complete assortment of Carron manufactures on view at the following Showrooms:
LONDON (City), 25, Upper Thames St., F.C.; (West End) 23, Princes St., Canalside Sq., W. 1; 3, Berners St., W. 1; LIVERPOOL, 22, 30, R. 1 Cross St.; MANCHESTER, 24, Brazenose St.; GLASGOW, 125, Buchanan St.; EDINBURGH, 114, George St.; BRISTOL, 6, Victoria St.; NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 13, Prudhoe St.; BIRMINGHAM, 218, 220, 222, Corporation St.; DUBLIN, 44, Grafton St.



Alcock's Plasters

Established 1847.

The World's Greatest External Remedy.



Pains in the Back
Allcock's Plasters have no equal.
Strengthen **Weak Backs**
as nothing else can.



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Allcock's Plasters relieve promptly
and at the same time
strengthen side and restore energy.



Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs
Allcock's Plasters act as a preventive
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Prevent colds becoming deep seated



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Relieved by using Allcock's Plasters
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Stiffness or Soreness of muscles.

Allcock's is the original and genuine porous plaster.
For over 60 years it has been the standard remedy for
all aches and pains. Apply wherever there is Pain.

When you need a Pill

TAKE A **Brandreth's Pill**

Purely Vegetable.

(Est. 1752.)

For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Etc.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

ALLCOCK MANUFACTURING CO., Birkenhead, ENGLAND.

CYRENE.—Continued from Page 380.]

made much use of papyrus, and some of the books which were in use in a city celebrated for men of letters and philosophers may yet be recovered.

Lastly, and chiefly, a good reason for expecting exceptional discoveries at Cyrene is the great fame and well-attested splendour of the city in its prime. Such fame is always the excavator's safest guide in his choice of a field into which to put his spade. Many talk of the *flair* of this or that successful digger, imagining him to have some second-sight or swinish scent for buried things. In nine cases out of ten he is endowed with no sense more uncommon than the good sense to follow the lead of ancient authorities. These sent Mr. Evans to the city of Minos, and Schliemann to the cities of Priam and Agamemnon; and it is these which best justify our hopes of Cyrene. Colonised by Hellas in the first vigour of her adolescence, Cyrene was already one of the first Mediterranean cities in the seventh century (B.C.); and all through the golden age of Hellas it remained an object of curiosity and wonder for its wealth and luxury, and a little of odium too, for its contamination of pure Hellenism with barbaric splendour and manners. In such a spirit, Pindar at once extolled and reproved its King. We

know less of these Cyrenaic princes than we could wish to know, and least of all why they bore at first in alternate succession the Greek name, Arcesilaus, and the Libyan one, Battus, which is said to have meant simply "King." Was there some original compromise made with a pre-existing civilised race, about which as yet we are in the dark? Traders went out from Cyrene to inner Africa, for it was from one of them that Herodotus heard of the pigmies and the Niger. Alexander, like the Pharaohs, thought the city worth a special expedition, and was already far on the toilsome march from Egypt when he was met by an acknowledgment of his rule; and the Ptolemies, who succeeded him, placed a similar value on the Cyrenaica.

Then it became Roman and began to fade; but the fact that in the second century A.D. it rivalled Alexandria and Antioch in the number of its Jews proves it was still a great commercial city. Of their turbulence, and of its own wealth and contamination by barbarians, and of the opening by Rome of other ways into Africa, it died. Those who are now searching for its remains are exploring no mean city. They may enable us to read an unknown Libyan chapter in very ancient history, and an equally unknown story of Central African commerce in later ages, let alone the products of fine Hellenic art and Græco-Roman civilisation, on whose discovery we can count. All luck to their spades!—D. G. HOGARTH.



Photo. Topical.

MODERN IN CONSTRUCTION, MEDIEVAL IN APPEARANCE: THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE RHINE AT COLOGNE, WHICH THE KAISER ARRANGED TO OPEN.

The architecture of the new bridge over the Rhine at Cologne, which the Kaiser arranged to open in person, has a mediæval character in keeping with the traditions of that historic city. It will be seen that a railway runs across the bridge on one side, and on the other a road.

Parry's "Flow Gently, Deva." Under instrumental music comes a piccolo solo by Mr. Eli Hudson, and Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata" as a violin solo, by Mr. Joska Szigeti. There is a sentimental song by Mr.



Photo. Fleet.

TO PREVENT CATTLE FROM STRAYING ON THE LINE, A TILTING PLATFORM USED IN THE WESTERN STATES OF AMERICA.

This novel device for preventing cattle from straying on railways has been adopted in the United States, and has saved the lives of many animals. It is simple, but effectual. As the cow steps upon the tilting platform, the other end tips up and bars its progress.

Harry Lauder, and there are several humorous numbers by Mr. George Grossmith junior and others. Lastly, there are six records from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," rendered by a mixed church choir, with organ accompaniment.

That excellent book of reference, "The Clergy List" (Kelly's Directories, Ltd.), has made its appearance, for the sixty-ninth time, in the new edition for 1911. Among its special features—in addition to the alphabetical lists of clergy and benefices which occupy the bulk of the work—are a full list of private patrons, with the livings in their gift and the values thereof, and a list of benefices arranged under rural deaneries. All the personal entries are submitted, as far as possible, to the 20,000 or 30,000 clergymen to whom they refer, and the work is wonderfully accurate and up to date. In view of the urgent question of the incomes attached to poorer livings, the full details given as to clerical stipends are very valuable.

"Good Whisky, Good Horses, and Good Friends—be slow to change."

Watson's Blue Band Whisky

relies for its patronage upon those who appreciate a really sound whisky at a moderate price.

As a stimulant, as an aid to conviviality, indeed, upon all occasions where need for a reliable, honest whisky is indicated, Watson's 'Blue Band,' by virtue of its absolute purity and wholesomeness, may be selected with the utmost confidence.

Watson's 'Blue Band' is matured by age alone; its fulness and roundness of flavour and its agreeable smoothness will be found as clearly marked as in many a higher-priced brand.

**Age-matured and
Guaranteed Pure**

Sold by Wine Merchants and Stores and leading Hotels and Restaurants.



By Appointment to H. M. King George V.

A Delicious Aid to Health

Huntley and Palmers Wheatmeal Biscuits are manufactured from wholemeal, ground by stones from the finest British wheat, and they contain the germ, the semolina, and the full nutriment of the entire grain.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS WHEATMEAL BISCUITS

are obtainable from Grocers everywhere.

Take them into daily use.

See the name Huntley & Palmers on every biscuit.

A NATURAL REMEDY.

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out. Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations or biliousness with its aches and pains are the results.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable preparation than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

the approved specific for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucus membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

**IT IS THE OLD-TIME, EVER-POPULAR
HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR**

Biliousness, Sick Head-
ache, Constipation.
Errors in Diet—Eating
or Drinking. Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheu-
matic or Gouty
Poison.



Feverish Cold
with High Tem-
perature and Quick
Pulse, and Feverish
Conditions generally. It
is everything you could
wish as a Simple and
Natural Health-giving Agent.
You cannot over-state its Great
Value in keeping the Blood Pure and
Free from Disease by Natural means.

It may be safely taken at any time by old or young.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea by removing the irritating cause.
Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

PREPARED ONLY BY

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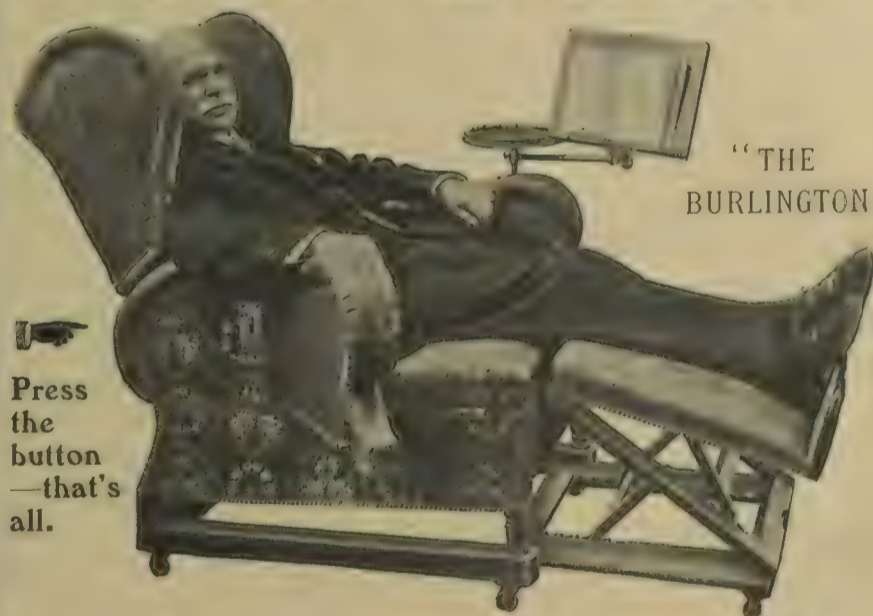


IT IS NOT A SECRET
that thousands of people learnt
their life-long habit of using

**WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR
SOAP**

when they were children.

FOOT'S



Press
the
button
—that's
all.

ADJUSTABLE CHAIR-COUCH.

By simply pressing a button the back will decline or automati-
cally rise to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button
and the back is instantly and securely locked. No other chair
does this.

The sides open outwards, affording easy access and exit.

The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations, and can also
be used as a footstool. When not in use it slides under the seat.

The Upholstery is exceptionally soft and deep, with spring elastic
edges, and supports the entire body in the highest degree of
luxurious comfort.

Would not one of these chairs add considerably to the enjoy-
ment of your relaxation and rest?

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE C 7 OF ADJUSTABLE CHAIRS.

**171 NEW BOND STREET
LONDON W**

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

AT Liskeard, on the 8th inst., the A.A. and M.U. very properly prosecuted a boy under the Malicious Damage Act, inasmuch as he had damaged a member's Cape-cart hood by hanging on to it while enjoying, fearsomely, I take it, a free ride on the back of the car. At the hearing, the solicitor acting for the Association was at pains to assure the Bench that the case had been taken up in no vindictive spirit, but that as this dangerous practice was becoming a vogue with the youth of that particular district, and as it was fraught with great danger to the too-daring youngsters, it was imperative that steps should be taken to stop the practice. The Bench found the case proved, and dismissed the summons under the Probation Act with a severe caution, at the same time asking the Press to draw attention to it, and point out that in future offenders would be dealt with severely. This is the second prosecution of the kind that has been undertaken by the Association, and it is hoped that



WINGED MAN AND THE WINGED GOD: THE WINNER OF THE MICHELIN £4000 PRIZE LANDS NEAR THE TEMPLE OF MERCURY ON THE PUY-DE-DOME.

M. Renaux won the Michelin Prize of £4000 for a flight with a passenger from Paris to Clermont-Ferrand, about 210 miles, landing on the Puy-de-Dome hill after encircling the Cathedral at a height of 3000 feet. He landed, appropriately enough, near the ruins of the Temple of Mercury, god of traffic and winged messenger of the gods. The observatory at the top of the Puy-de-Dome can also be seen in the photograph.

the effect will be a diminution in this class of joy-riding.

From time to time the inconvenience—nay, danger, frequently accruing from the rigidity of the headlights on a motor-car when turning sharp corners, has been emphasised in the columns of the Press, but the meaning hitherto read into the regulations in which movable search-lights are referred to has suggested the illegality of these accessories. Now the legal committee of the Royal Automobile Club has reported to the general committee on the subject to the effect that if headlights are fixed so as to move with the direction of the car in such a manner that the rays at all times are projected in a straight line in the direction in which the car is intended to proceed, there is no breach of the regulations of the Local Government Board. This opinion is certain to provoke a crop of devices to effect the necessary movement of the lamps, but care should be exercised in adopting them, as unless carefully designed they are likely to rattle. It might be possible

(Continued overleaf.)



VEHICULAR PROGRESSION ANCIENT AND MODERN: A 16-20 H.P. WOLSELEY CAR IN INDIA AND A NATIVE BULLOCK-CART.

A striking contrast between the new and the old methods of road-travelling is afforded by this photograph of a 16-20-h.p. Wolseley car touring in India, and the native bullock-cart seen behind it.



Photo. Rot.

AN AEROPLANE ALL IN ONE PIECE: BACK VIEW OF THE GONNEL UNIPLANE, SEEN AT JUVISY.

The Gonnel Uniplane made its appearance lately at Juvisy. As its name implies, it combines in one the planes, which, in other machines, are usually separate. It is made specially narrow with a view to being able to ascend from a street.

Accept these from Lemco

THE beautiful Lemco Spoons now being given free to users of Lemco are evoking daily expressions of delight from recipients in all quarters of the Kingdom.

The spoons are of standard silver-plate, made by Elkington & Co., Ltd., 22, Regent Street, S.W., and 73, Cheapside, E.C. Their actual length is seven inches, and they are guaranteed to withstand twenty years of ordinary household usage.

LEMCO IS THE SUPREME FOOD - TONIC

There is more beef concentrated in a pound of Lemco than in a pound of any other food in the world, and there are no additions to cheapen or bulk it out. A most valuable stimulant in itself, Lemco's supreme excellence lies in its power of enabling the body to derive an unequalled increase in nourishment from food taken in conjunction with it. Lemco is, in short, the Standard article of its kind.

Lemco Spoons are Free as Follows:—

1 for coupons from 16 ozs. Lemco and 1d. To cover packing and postage

This offer closes October 31, 1911. Lemco Weight Coupon will be found immediately under the Capsule of each jar, Lemco, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.



Size of complete case is 12 by 8 by 1 1/2 in.

SANDOW says:—

“PLASMON is the essential food I have so long wished for. I would never be without it.”

Plasmon & Plasmon Cocoa—9d., 1/4, 2/6.

Plasmon Oats—6d.

PLASMON IS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



founded on good materials.

CASTLE Collars

Faced with genuine Irish Linen of our own manufacture, Castle Collars do not crack or split; neither do they turn yellow in washing, but retain their whiteness to the end. Collars in all single shapes, six for 2/6

Dress Shirts, "Matchless" quality, 5/11 each; with pleated fronts, 6/6 each.

Shirts refitted, 14/- per half-dozen.

Zephyr or Oxford Shirts, best quality, made to order, 6/3 each.

Pyjama Suits, Ceylon flannel, summer weight, 7/11 suit.

Linen Mesh Underwear (non-irritating), Vests 5/6, Pants 6/6.

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Q Under the same Direction and Management as that of the famous RITZ-CARLTON group of hotels in the leading European cities, including the CARLTON, RITZ and HYDE PARK Hotels in London; the RITZ in Paris; the RITZ in Madrid; the ESPLANADE in Berlin; the ESPLANADE in Hamburg; the NATIONAL in Lucerne; the EXCELSIOR in Rome; the EXCELSIOR in Naples; the SPLENDE and ROYAL in Evain les Bains; and the PLAZA in Buenos Ayres; Hotel SCHENLEY, Pittsburgh, after February 1st, 1911; CARLTON HOTEL, Montreal, 1912.

Q The special feature of the hotel will be the perfection of service which has characterized the foreign hotels, while the charges will be based upon a moderate plane.

Q Requests for accommodations by mail or by wireless from trans-atlantic steamers will have prompt attention.

Q Passengers will be met with taxicabs and porters from the hotel whenever required.

THEO. KROELL, General Manager

ALBERT KELLER, Manager

THE PIANOLA PIANO

**shows you how to play artistically.
It is the only instrument that does so.**

MANY purchasers are modest in their requirements when they set out to buy a Player-Piano. A correct sounding of the notes and an ability to secure broad, general effects of time and tone will often satisfy them. But, when the instrument has made them better acquainted with music, their ambition grows. It is then that they find that facilities for expression—for artistic playing—are lacking. Their performances cease to satisfy themselves, and it is quite certain that their musical friends do not enjoy compositions imperfectly rendered.

Such a state of affairs can never exist for those who own a Pianola Piano. It shows everyone what to do and just how to do it, and shows it so simply and easily that even an unmusical performer can play agreeably and artistically. That is why famous musicians exclusively endorse the Pianola, and why it has been enthusiastically received in such classic music centres as the Hochschule in Berlin and the Moscow Conservatoire.

In every musical quality there are no pianos better than the three that contain the Pianola. They are the

STEINWAY, WEBER & STECK.

The fact that these are the only three pianos of international fame, with factories on both sides of the Atlantic, justifies the conclusion that there are no other pianos so good. These three pianos alone contain the Pianola. Therefore they are in a class separate, distinct from, and above all other instruments. So-called "player-pianos" (no matter what piano name they bear) contain piano-playing devices which, compared with the Pianola, are undeveloped and inartistic in results. There is no reason in the world strong enough for you to court disappointment by becoming the owner of any instrument other than the Pianola Piano.

The Pianola Piano can always be seen and played at Aeolian Hall, and full particulars will be sent if you will write for Catalogue "H."



**The Orchestrelle Co.,
AEOLIAN HALL,
135-6-7, New Bond St., LONDON, W.**



Pears' Soap

is sold in ONE QUALITY and FOUR STYLES

6d. The popular *unscented* Tablet. The ideal Soap for *every-day* use. Absolutely pure and of the highest possible quality. Sold the world over.

1/- and 1/6. The same soap, but larger tablets and beautifully scented.

2/6. A still larger tablet, but fully scented with *Otto of Roses*, the most exquisite and expensive of all perfumes. This represents the highest achievement in ancient or modern soap-making.

This world-famed soap is made in tablets intended to be sold at prices here mentioned, but retailers not infrequently sell PEARS' SOAP at less than the marked prices for the purpose of attracting customers to their own business. This forms a striking testimony to the merits and popularity of this great soap.

It's fit for the Angels!

to make the lamp-brackets spring from the stub axles, which would give the necessary swinging.

It has sometimes been suggested that save for improvements in the engine, the automobile was marking time in the matter of development. That is to say, clutches, gear-boxes, and back axle drives practically stand where they did, and the direction of the next advance is hard to see. But though design may not play a great part in the next step forward, it may fall to the lot of material to score the next point. If price be not a bar, the new alloy, called "Duralumin," may play a large part in the construction of chassis. It is said to have the strength and hardness of mild steel, but to be only slightly heavier than aluminium. It contains 90 per cent. of aluminium, and has a specific gravity of about 2.8—that is to say, is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ times as heavy as water. It can be supplied with a tensile strength of forty tons per square inch; and where mild steel is used in automobiles, Duralumin might be substituted with a great saving of weight.

The programme of sport at Brooklands on Easter Monday should attract all motorists who want to put in an enjoyable day. No fewer than nine motor and two motorcycle contests, and an aggregate time-flight competition, are coloured upon the card. For those with a penchant for speed, there are a 60 miles per hour, a 76 miles per hour, and a 100 miles per hour handicap, while a very interesting event, dubbed "The First Declaration Handicap," is added. In this event, the entrants have to declare the maximum speed at which their cars will traverse a flying lap during the race, and their vehicles will be handicapped on this declaration. Any car exceeding the declared speed will be disqualified. If disqualification is not to follow, there will be quite a number of aspirants who will have to discount by quite a wee

the fairy-stories they have hitherto woven around the capabilities of their cars. It is to be hoped that the fullest information will be given on the programmes and the actual speed of the cars published on the board afterwards. The time-flight competition will extend



Photo. Topical.

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE'S NEW ELECTRIC FIRE-ESCAPE CAR: THE ACCUMULATORS.

from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. So, given favourable weather, some fine aviation should be witnessed.

When the first issue of "The Green Book of London Society" (Whitaker) appeared last year, it was found—to use the old phrase—to fill a long-felt want, and it may now be said to have taken its place among the "indispensables" of the reference shelf. The edition for 1911, which has recently appeared, has been improved and extended in many directions, while retaining the main feature of the book, the Directory of British Titles, which practically forms an alphabetical index to the Peerage. The book is published annually in February.

In the "Two-in-One Code Condenser," a standard system for rapidly coding two code messages in one word, published, at 30s. net., by Codes, Ltd., 16, Mark Lane, E.C., the tables and instructions are most clearly and succinctly set out in very legible type. It claims to be indispensable to bankers, merchants, shippers, manufacturers, brokers, underwriters, agents, ship-owners, financiers, mining companies, etc., and to effect a saving of 50 per cent. with perfect safety and secrecy. The instructions are printed in seven languages—English, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, and the book is compiled in strict conformity with the International Telegraph Service regulations.



Photo. Topical.

LONDON'S ARMOURY AGAINST FIRE: THE NEW ELECTRIC CAR FOR CONVEYING A FIRE-ESCAPE.

In rescuing people from the upper windows of a burning building, it is, of course, of the utmost importance that means should be available of conveying the fire-escape to the spot with all possible rapidity. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that the London Fire Brigade has recently added to its appliances a special electric car for this purpose. One of our photographs shows a general view of the car, with the fire-escape on it; the other shows the accumulators in which the electric power to drive the car is stored.

INVINCIBLE TALBOT

Press Notice

"Taken as a whole, the 15 h.p. Talbot is probably at the head of its class."—*Pull Mall Gazette*, Nov. 5, 1910.

The car of yesterday—Efficiency.
The car of to-day—Reliability.
The car of the future—Perfection.

Silence, Ease of Control,
Speed, Hill-Climbing Powers,
and Low Petrol Consumption
—are component parts of the

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INVINCIBLE TALBOT

Humber

CATALOGUES FOR 1911 SEASON

have just been issued, beautifully illustrated with pictures of Humber cars in different parts of the world. Illustrations of standard Models, together with details of gear ratios, and other useful information may be obtained post free on application to

HUMBER, LIMITED, COVENTRY.

LONDON: Holborn Circus, E.C.; 60-64, Brompton Road, S.W.;
MANCHESTER: 33, Blackfriars St.; NOTTINGHAM: Grey Friar Gate;
SOUTHAMPTON: 27, London Road. *Agents Everywhere.*
LONDON REPAIR WORKS: Canterbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.

Bibendum's Square Tread.



It is strange, but none the less true, that motorists will spend months in choosing a car. They will write to twenty different firms for catalogues over which to pucker their brows. With their friends, they will discuss the respective merits of the sliding sleeve and poppet valve engine, the artillery and wire wheel, open and closed bodies, cardan shaft and worm drive. But as for giving even ten minutes' serious consideration to the tyres they shall use on their beautiful new car; why, it never enters their heads!

The question of tyre bills plays such an important part in the economic running and upkeep of a car, that it is a marvel to me how it so often escapes the notice of a really keen-sighted man.

In selecting a tyre there are two essential points to consider—Resilience and Durability. Resilience means a yielding or rebounding, and is essential to a tyre if it is to absorb, without appreciable effort, all shocks and concussions due to the inequalities in the road surface, at the point where those shocks occur, and without any slipping between tread and road. A sufficiently resilient pneumatic tyre must possess the quality of changing its shape instantly to meet temporary conditions, and then to revert to its original form—all without transmitting any shock to the car mechanism or to the passengers.

It is in these important features that Michelin Square Tread covers excel.

Some will be tempted to ask what is our justification for stating that Michelin Square Treads possess the two essential qualities, referred to above, in such a remarkable degree. Well, if you will follow me I will tell you.

In the first place, the Michelin Square Tread differs from the ordinary plain cover in that it has no joins. Most plain covers are made in two pieces which are vulcanized together more or less satisfactorily; but the Michelin Square Tread is moulded in one piece.

It has a *strongly compressed* tread, which means that, if cut, it will not gape open, but, on the contrary, will tend to close up, thus preventing the lodgment of small stones or mud, which, being ground into the cover, can do a great deal of damage in a very short time.

Then again, the Michelin Square Tread is not a fancy pattern tyre; it has no beautiful sculptural design on the tread; there are no knobs, or deep channels to lessen the thickness of the rubber and deface it. Consequently, it presents an even surface to the road, and the wear is uniformly distributed. Also—and *this is most important*—you are not paying for rubber which has been gouged and cut away. Elaborate designs in rubber cost hard cash, and the benefits derived are??

A Michelin Square Tread is built upon a foundation which is tremendously strong, and which is thoroughly tested at each stage of its manufacture.

We are not believers in testimonials regarding Durability; our preference is for a good average, rather than a few isolated instances where exceptional luck has been experienced.

Our clients are continually telling us of the splendid performances accomplished on our Square Treads.

You will be—if you have not already begun—considering your tyres in preparation for the Touring Season. All we ask is for you to try our Square Treads on the front wheels of your car, if you have not already done so.

We need say no more, for we know what the result will be: a satisfied customer and another convert to Michelin Square Treads, which are synonymous with economy, because they last longer and cost less than the average plain tread cover.

MICHELIN

81, Fulham Road, Chelsea,
London, S.W.

ART NOTES.

THE "chambers of the house of dreams," such to the newcomer are the additions to the National Gallery. Up the familiar stairs, past Uccello's battle-piece, into the little room on the left, and then—the unexpected, the unreal! Here, of old, were wall and finality; now a long vista of rooms stretching westwards, over a strip of London land untrodden before by the most industrious explorer of the town, is thrown open. It is like walking in the corridors and staircases with which the sleeping imagination enlarges our own houses. But the same pictures are here; only in a few cases do they seem to be newly created, out of dreamland, for a gallery of dreams. Crome's "Slate Quarry" is new: the fairies, for all we know, have brought it; for though it bears a label that seems to prove it to have been the property of the nation for thirty or more years, it was new to more than one bewildered sight-seer last Saturday.

The new rooms, stretching towards the west, balance those already forming part of the gallery towards the east of the entrance. Reynolds, Gainsborough, and other British masters now occupy a room exactly matching, in the left wing, the room associated with Rembrandt and Van Dyck, in the right wing. With the addition of three more rooms, the whole building will have become symmetrical—that is to say, when rooms corresponding with the two given to the Venetians, as well as the little Gallery VIII., containing Mantegna's "Agony," have been built, the gallery will be equally balanced to the right and left of the central room. In the English Room, the walls are hung with a dull gold that makes them too pleasant, as a whole, to be entirely successful as a background for any particular canvases. The frames and the golden tones of matured varnish,

especially on the darkened surface of Reynolds's works, are so nearly allied in tone to the wall-paper as to be ineffective. There lies the difficulty of choice, and the easiness of criticism. If, as in the case of the Turner Room at the Tate Gallery, the welfare of the pictures is alone considered, the onlooker cries out against an ugly room; if he gets a pretty room, he is probably discontented on behalf of the paintings.

in the right wing, a course that must naturally have had its attractions for him. At present the modern Dutch pictures are hung, quite appropriately, with the modern French; but in an adjoining room are found, not the older Dutch, but pictures of the Ferrarese, Bolognese, and Parmese masters. From these one walks suddenly upon Turner and the British School. Had it been possible to bring the Low Countries, or even Spain, into this wing, and to put the oddment of Italy into the other, a certain coherence would have been gained. But the present plan—of making Italy the core of the collection—is probably the best. When the building is completed, by the addition of rooms in the north-west corner, it will be comparatively easy for Sir Charles Holroyd to range the nations in logical order.

The presence of "The Mill" in Gallery V. has been drawing an eager crowd. Five pushing backs and bobbing heads sufficed to hide the little canvas from view. That it was small enough, away from its frame, to be carried off under the arm, accentuated, for most of the exclamatory beholders, the vastness of its price. The divorce of size and value had another vivid illustration last week, when Burne-Jones's "Crucifixion" and "Nativity," colossal cartoons of most noble and characteristic design, were sold at Christie's for £16 and £17. Burne-Jones never did better work—never, also, work of a size so inconvenient to the collector. E. M.



AN ELEPHANT AND CASTLE LINER: A BULKY PASSENGER IN HIS DECK CABIN ON THE "CLUNY CASTLE."

The Union Castle Line steamer "Cluny Castle" left London Docks the other day for Cape Town with some strange passengers, in the shape of performing elephants belonging to Miss Orford, who is taking them to South Africa to appear at Messrs. Hyman's Empire. They arrived late, and there was little time to find accommodation for such unusually bulky passengers. However, special first-class cabins were quickly built on the upper deck. Large crowds gathered on the quay to see them off.

All the galleries along the front of the building, from XII. to XX., are still closed, so that it is as yet impossible to consider the new arrangement of the Schools with finality. It would seem, however, that the Director has not planned the grouping of all the Italian pictures

Mark Fisher's picture, "On the Stour," in connection with his election as an A.R.A., we omitted to mention that we were enabled to do so by the courtesy of Messrs. Ernest Brown and Phillips, of the Leicester Galleries. We now gladly acknowledge our indebtedness to them.

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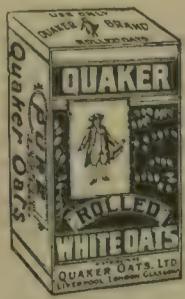
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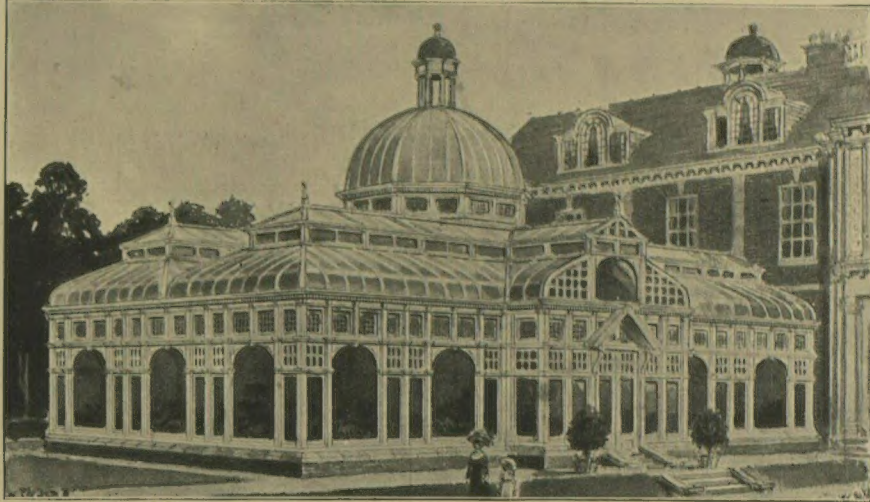
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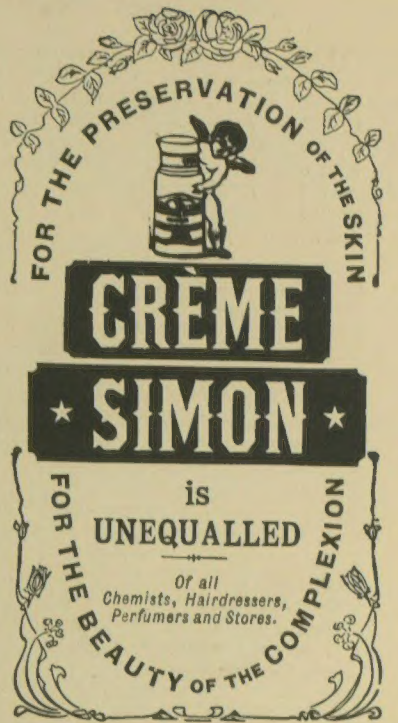
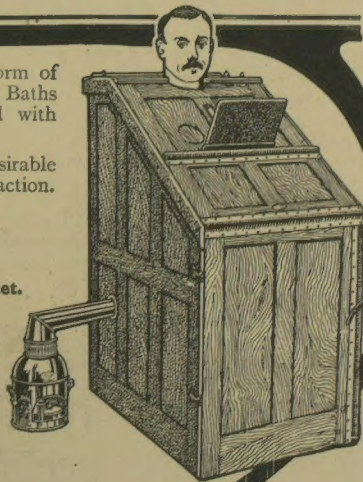
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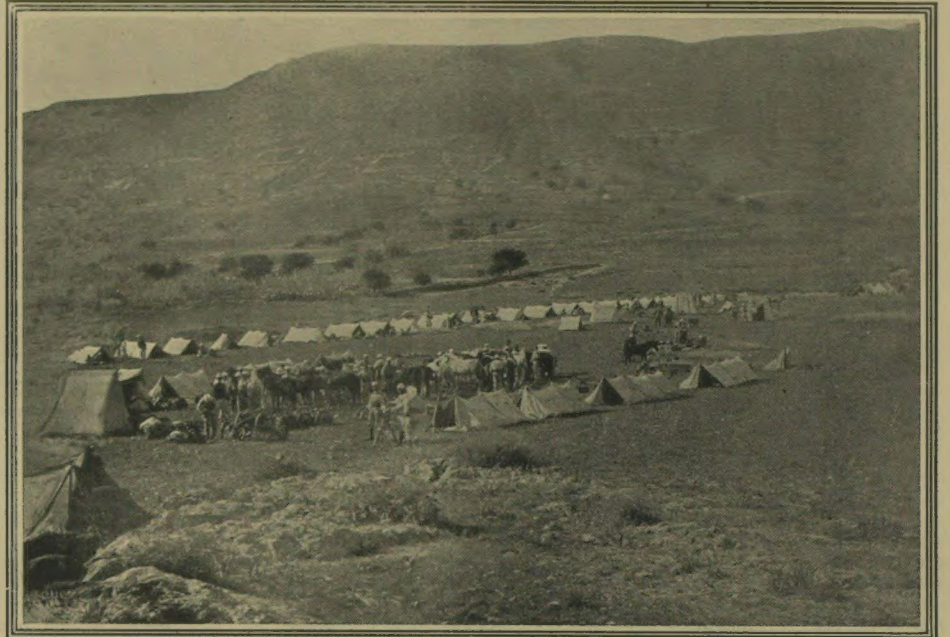
"Defender of the Faith." The spell of William of Orange has fallen upon Miss Marjorie Bowen. It was inevitable for a writer who had whetted her appetite with the drama of his escape from the tutelage of the De Witts, and who had searched into the later records of his triumph over the English sedition-mongers. She is successful in "Defender of the Faith" (Methuen) in her minute portrait of the silent, frigid young man; and it was a

these things make up a moving pageant of the times, they do not, we think, capture the more elusive personalities among the actors. Yet "Defender of the Faith" has been boldly planned and executed: it opens well, it proceeds with dignity, and it closes on a fine note of devotion to the hero. Mary is not a sympathetic character in history—witness the censure passed upon her light bearing on her first appearance as Queen; but her affection for her great husband is made the most of here. The Dutch atmosphere is full of charm, and the episode of Don Ramon is darkly impressive;

exactly as they are described; but, on the other hand, there is the possibility that a sensitive witness has over-drawn them, and that the sufferers are less acutely miserable than Mr. Walpole believes them to be. He has drawn the life of a big, second-rate school from the masters' room, the room, as he sees it, of blighted lives, of stultified aspirations, of tempers on edge and jealousies inflamed. The Head is a peculiarly objectionable person, and his tyrannies are carefully adjusted to produce the maximum amount of misery among a dependent staff. Moffatt's is a world without hope: enter



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DISTASTEFUL TO GERMANY: THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION—A GENERAL VIEW OF A CAMP.

Agitation has been recently revived in Germany against the French Foreign Legion. The question was brought up in the Reichstag by Herr Erzberger, who referred to the men of the Foreign Legion as "white slaves," and suggested lectures in German schools to deter young men from joining it. The Prussian Minister of War also spoke on the subject, and said that the Press should support the German Government in the matter. The German Press has acted on his advice, and the French Press has replied. In France the Foreign Legion is highly esteemed. In view of the present discussion of the matter, particular interest attaches to these photographs illustrating the camp life of men of the Foreign Legion, whose chains, it may be noted, do not appear to hang very heavily upon them.

happy thought to contrast him with the fribbles of Charles the Second's Court. Charles's figure fails to carry so much conviction. The hands are the hands of the splendid Stuart, but the voice—certainly in the interview between the King and his nephew—is the earnest, conscientiously historical voice of Miss Bowen. As usual, her method involves the painstaking study of the outward circumstance of her characters—Charles's black eyes, Sunderland's personal charm, the decorous order of the Dutch palaces, the insolence of Whitehall—but though

but why Miss Bowen insists on using one or two obsolete terms of speech, leaving others alone, and why she has so firm a devotion to split infinitives remain, to us, a mystery.

"Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill."

Mr. Hugh Walpole's "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill" (Mills and Boon) is a painful book, with enough truth in it to keep it rankling in the mind after it is read and might be done with. These things may happen

to it joyous and sanguine youth in the person of a new junior master, and lo! there follows an exacerbation of nerves that riots into tragedy. Mr. Walpole indicts the system that produces these horrors. We hope the worst of them exist only in the eye of the beholder; but the book is too powerful and too earnest not to carry a certain amount of conviction. Its painfulness is redeemed by the love-interest, which is charming, and by the happy release of some, at least, of "Moffatt's" bond-slaves into a wider and more hopeful field.

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CHESS.

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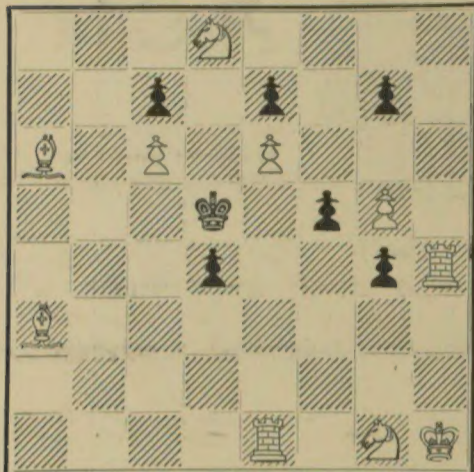
J GREEN (Boulogne).—It may be generally taken that between two first-class chess players the opening moves up to the 10th, or in some cases much further, are the best for both sides; and we have not space to explain the value or purpose of each one in detail.

T SALTER (Everton).—Not successful this time, but try again. Remember that problem-composers practice a "low cunning" to entrap solvers.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3485.—By T. D. CLARKE.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to R 3rd. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 3488.—By FIDELITAS.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SPAIN.

Game played in the International Tournament at San Sebastian, between Messrs. SCHLECHTER and DURAS.

(Four Knights Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	White has now full compensation for his lost piece, and he must here gain another Pawn, and his own centre Pawns cannot be resisted.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
4. B to Kt 5th	B to Kt 5th		
5. Castles	Castles		
6. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
7. B to Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd		
B takes Kt is the favourite continuation, and might as well be played here as later on.			
8. Kt to K R 4th	P to B 3rd		
9. B to B 4th	Kt to K sq		
10. P to B 4th	B takes Kt		
11. P takes B	P to Q 4th		
12. B to Kt 3rd	P to B 3rd		
13. B P takes P	P takes B		
Black scarcely looked deep enough before making this capture. He could hardly expect a player so astute as his opponent to offer a piece for nothing.			
14. R takes R (ch)	K takes R		
15. O to B 3rd (ch)	K to Kt sq		
16. R to K B sq	Kt to B 2nd		
17. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to R sq		
18. P takes P	P takes P		
19. Q to B 8th (ch)	Q takes Q		
20. R takes Q (ch)	Kt to Kt sq		
21. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 3rd		
22. R takes R	Kt takes R		
23. Kt takes P			

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CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3486 received from A G Readell (Winchelsea), W Turnpenny (Shipton), E J Winter-Wood, R Worters (Canterbury), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), J Churcher (Southampton), J Green (Boulogne), F W Cooper (Derby), Arthur Perry (Dublin), W Best (Dorchester), Sorrento, Rev J Christie (Redditch), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), J C Stackhouse, P L Moor (Margate), T S R (Lincoln's Inn), L. Schlu, T Roberts, R C Widdcombe, John Isaacson, W Winter (Medstead), J W Atkinson Wood, C Simons, and J Dixon (Colchester).

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of MRS. MARY HELEN CHRISTIE, of Ribsdon, Windlesham, Surrey, widow, who died on Feb. 1, are now proved, the value of the estate being £96,205. The testatrix gives £5000 to the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission; £4000 each to the Christie Hospital, the Northern Hospital, and the Victoria Dental Hospital, Manchester; £4000 to the Northern Counties Hospital for Incurables; £4000 to the David Lewis (Manchester) Epileptic Colony; £3200 to the Royal Medical College, Epsom; £2000 to the Manchester and Salford Sick Poor and Private Nursing Institution; £1000 to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester; £1000 to the Manchester and Salford Playing Fields Society; £500 to the Infants' Hospital, Westminster; £7000 to her brother, John Samuel Fletcher; £4000 to her niece Sarah Beatrix Sams; £3000 to her nephew William Stokes Hulton; £3000 to the children of Henry MacKenzie Rogers; £3000 to Dr. Rolf Creasy; many legacies to relatives and servants; and the residue to her nephew Frederick Courtenay L. Hulton.

The will of Mr. JONATHAN KNOWLES, of Underwood, Rawdon, Chester, who died on Jan. 4, is now proved, the value of the real and personal estate being £759,894. The testator gives £600 to the Children's Hospital (Bradford); £400 for such other Bradford charities as the executors may select; £1000 to his nephew, Bertie Knowles; £1000 each to the children of his brother Tom; an annuity of £1500 to his daughter-in-law, Frances Mary Knowles; a few small legacies; and the residue to the children of his deceased son Edward.

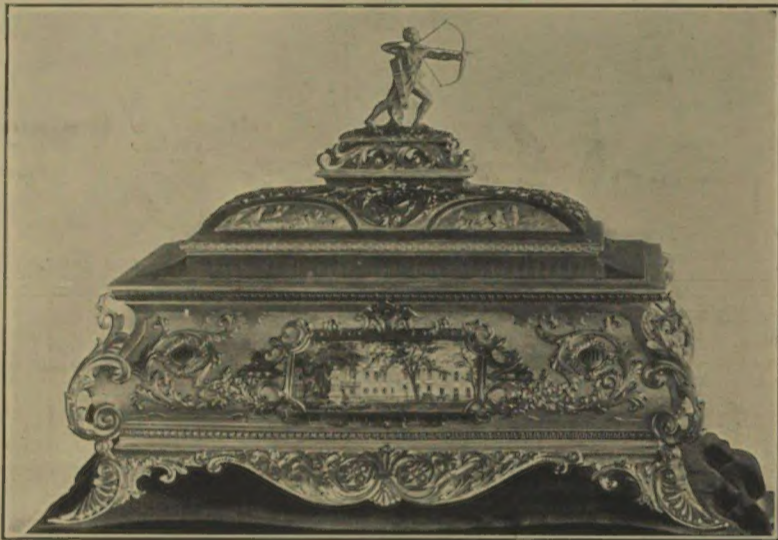
The will (dated June 10, 1904) of Mr. GEORGE LAWSON MUNKO, of 96, Highbury New Park, who died on Jan. 4, is proved by Mrs. Elizabeth Munro, widow, and Henry Moon Ord, the value of the estate being £160,744. The testator gives an annuity of £300 to his son-in-law, Charles J. W. Munro; £500 to his wife; £100 each to the executors; £100 to the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum; and £50 each

to the National Life-Boat Institution and the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society. The residue of the property he leaves as to three eighths to his wife absolutely, and the income from another one eighth; and during her life his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Caroline Gee, is to receive the income from five eighths of the remainder, and his grandchildren Norman Watson Munro and Nina Florence Watson Munro the other three eighths. On the decease of Mrs. Munro one half of the property is to be held in trust for Mrs. Gee and her husband, with remainder to his grandchildren, and the other half in trust for his said grandchildren.

The will (dated March 31, 1910) of Mr. HENLEY GROSE GROSE-SMITH, of 20, Finsbury Circus, The Priory, near Ryde, and Tedburn St. Mary, Devon, solicitor, has been proved, the value of the estate being £42,278. The testator gives £100 each to Mrs. Edith Lake, Mrs. Lilly Murray, Robert Black, and Lucy Sarah Monger. Under the provisions of the will of his father he gives his contingent reversionary interest in the Priory estate, and the residue of his property, to his cousin, Geraldine Spencer Longfield.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. John Martineau, Eversley, Hants, and Walsham le Willows, Suffolk	£107,627
Rev. Burleton Jones-Bateman, The Rectory, Sheldon, Warwick, and Pentre Mawr, Abergele, Denbigh	£93,916
Mr. Herbert George Yatman, Studley, Bournemouth	£68,915
Mr. Corby Manby, Wassell Wood, near Bewdley, Worcester	£53,875
Mr. William Weaver Vaughan, Edgbaston, Birmingham	£46,881
Mr. Edward Turrall, Holyhead Road, Coventry	£31,940



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